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HERALD OF PEACE

Light On Parties In Pakistan

SEE PAGE 22

Champion Of The Press

BY 'OBSERVER'

THE inclusion of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer in the Press Commission has been the subject of comments in certain newspapers in the country. Pt Nehru's opinion of him as recorded in the Prime Minister's autobiography has been quoted in this connection. That book was published at a time when Sir C.P. was Dewan of Travancore and Punditji was labouring hard for the freedom of the country. But opinions change in men, don't they? "Inconsistencies of opinion arising from changes of circumstances are often justifiable", wrote the American Daniel Webster.

This apart, is it not a fact that among the "non-Press folk' included in the Commission, Sir C.P. is the one person whose knowledge of the Indian Press is intimate? When rumours of his coming into the Commission were afloat, many thought that he would be the President, and that. purely from the point of suitability. Anyhow, he is a valuable acquisition to the team, now drawn to decide the future of our Fourth Estate. For one thing, he would be quite independent in what he would do on the Commission. He is a courageous person, and has no bias either, for or against any party concerned with the Press Commission's work.

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Sir C. P. being a versatile personality, his close knowledge of the Press, not only in India but even in countries abroad is full and far-reaching. During his visits abroad, he made it a point of studying the structure of the Press, as far as it might be possible for him. He did so, in the United States, England and Australia. Curiousity is an inborn virtue in that master-mind, to study minutely all the problems that interested him. He had also met as many pressmen as possible, wherever he went.

At home, he knows the Press very well. He was a good friend of the late Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, the owner-editor of the Hindu. With that paper, he was closely connected for many years.

Still, when it attacked him bitterly in 1939 in an editorial, for his stopping the pension of the late Changanacherry Parameswaran Pillai, a Travancore Judge, for his sympathies with the State Congress agitation, all that Sir C.P. said to a friend was; "The Freedom of the Press must be respected".

During those days of agitation in Travancore, the Malayalam Press was bitter against him. They came out with vitriolic editorials against his administration, day in and day out. Yet, how many papers did he suppress or put out of existence? Practically none! His was a method of warning such offending papers in the first instance. If repeated warnings went unheeded, then he took some action. He was not the type of a dictator who could not withstand criticism against him, or his administration. He welcomed it like a true sport. He once told a Trivandrum audience his views on the matter. Said he;

"By instinct, by tradition and by training. I am a fighter—rather pungancious myself—yet I have made allowances for the other men to fight at the same time. I am prepared to take knocks, provided those knocks are in the language of boxing, above the belt, not below. The world would be poorer.... if there were not differences and divergencies of opinion as to political and other matters".

Such is the broad-minded view he takes of criticism directed against himself. He respects the opposite view.

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In 1941, Sir C.P. banned the "Indian Express" (Madras) from entering Travancore. The ban lasted barely three days. This was on account of a thundering editorial which personally attacked him on his receiving the KCSI title, some folk thought. No, there were other reasons, which were not divulged. On proper representations made to the Dewan, the ban was at once withdrawn.

Now, we turn to another phase

(Continued on page 23 col. 1)

WEEK-END FUN

Grandmother, discussing her forthcoming wedding anniversary with her married daughter, remarked, "I'll bet you can't tell me how long your father and I have been married."

Before she had a chance to answer, her five-year-old exclaimed, "I can, grandma, you've been married to grandpa for 40 years."

"Why, how do you know?" the astonished old lady asked.

The child replied quite seriously, "Why I've heard grandpa say over and over, 'I've put up with this for 40 years'."

* * *

An economical wife will do without everything you need.

* * *

"Sometimes I yearn for the peace and comfort of married life," mused the [illegible] which his married friend replied with a wistful smile: "I always do."

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"Are you sure your wife knows I'm coming home with you for dinner?" asked the prospective guest with some hesitation.

"Of course," said the husband reassuringly. "We had a terrible row about it this morning."

A marriage is a success when they live happily even after.

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Where there's smoke there's a bride cooking.

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"How would your wife carry on if you should die tomorrow?" asked the insurance [illegible] of the rural prospect.

"I don't reckon that would be any concern of mine—so long as she behaves herself while I'm still alive," was the practical reply.

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"Look at these bills!" the harassed husband cried. "Millinery, dresses, jewelry, perfume, cosmetics!"

"Dear me!" his wife exclaimed.

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"I always encourage my husband to relax when he comes home," said Mrs. Warren. "I insist that he recline in an easy chair and put his feet up on the table."

"And what does that get you?" demanded the skeptical neighbour."

Mrs. Warren laughed. "A lot of loose change in the easy chair."

A wife who belittles her husband never gets any place—because he doesn't.

* * *

When a certain convivial gentleman suddenly stopped drinking, a friend remarked, "I've often wondered what caused you to take the pledge so precipitately."

"I'll tell you," replied the gentleman. "Do you remember last Christmas Eve when my mother-in-law came to visit us.?"

"Yes."

"Well, when I opened the door I saw three of her."

* * *

The henpecked husband had just about reached the end of his rope and decided it was time he asserted his manhood.

"I don't mind washing the dishes for you," he told his wife, "and I don't object to sweeping, dusting or mopping the floors, but I'll be blowed if I'm going to run ribbons through my nightshirt just to fool the baby."

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Many women discover that it is sometimes just as hard to find a husband after marriage as before.

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The man of the hour is the one whose wife told him to wait just a minute.

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The one word above all others that makes marriage successful is "Ours."

* * *

A New York psychiatrist received a postcard from a vacationing patient. "Dear Doctor," it said. "Having wonderful time. Wish you were here to tell me why."

* * *

Two psychiatrists met in an elevator. One greeted the other with a jovial "Good morning!" When he left the elevator, the other psychiatrist reflected to his companion: "I wonder what he meant by that?"

SCHOOLBOY PIONEERS

By CECIL HAMPSHIRE

SIXTY-five teenage boys, members of the British Schools Exploring Society's 1952 expedition, recently returned to Britain after spending six weeks in the chilly wastes of Iceland. Working for a base camp established 2,000 feet above sea level, the boys mapped nearly 100 square miles of wild and trackless territory, carried out meteorological observations, and collected many specimens of plants rocks and insects. Included in the expedition were boys from Iceland, Canada and Australia.

One specially selected party of 12 boys, in the charge of an assistant leader and a doctor, went on a "long march" lasting 14 days. During this gruelling test of stamina and endurance, the party covered 140 miles over mountains and lava-strewn desert, and forded 161 rivers and streams.

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Other marches lasted from two to seven days, and many of the boys climbed to the summit of the Hekla volcano. This trip involved a round journey of 52 miles in full pack and equipment, and an ascent of 5,000 feet to the smoking crater amid snow and lava.

The British Schools Exploring Society was founded in 1932 by surgeon Commander G. Murray Levick, a medical officer in Britain's Royal Navy who was a member of Captain Scott's last expedition to the Antarctic. Its objects are to teach schoolboys to fend for themselves in difficult conditions and largely unknown territory and thus develop initiative and self-reliance, and to foster the spirit of adventure.

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The boys are selected from volunteers between the ages of 16½ and 18½ from public, secondary and other schools, and cadets from youth services. The expeditions are arranged to take place within the summer vacation period. On the first trial venture to Finnish Lapland eight boys took part. Five years later the number had risen to 76. Today hundreds volunteer, but numbers are limited largely by considerations of cost and the availability of travel berths.

Since World War II the cost per head has risen to between about £100 (Rs. 1,733) and £150 (Rs. 2,000). Normally the boys pay their own expenses. But the Society receives grants from trust funds, scholarships, local education authorities, and donations from private trusts and individuals. Thus boys unable to afford the total expenses are enabled to take part.

Expeditions have been made to Lapland, Newfoundland, Iceland, Norway and Northern Quebec. In these regions hitherto unknown and little-known areas have been explored and mapped in detail by the boys. Bird skins, many rare plant and insect specimens, and much valuable data have been obtained.

In 1953 the Society plans to visit an uninhabited area of British Columbia, when it is hoped that Canadian schoolboys will take part.

The expeditions are in the charge of an experienced leader aided by assistant leaders who are commissioned officers from Britain's Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. Accompanying them are two or more doctors, depending upon the size of the party.

Each expedition carries out scientific work with instruments and equipment lent by various Service departments and other interested bodies. The boys are encouraged to develop their own special interests, from botany to bird-watching. Teams are formed to take part in surveying, meteorology and geology.

Camp equipment and cooking utensils are provided by the Society. No guides or porters are employed, the boys learning to look after themselves, set up camp and prepare and cook their own food.

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Diet is scientifically planned, with a few extra luxuries provided at the base camp. In addition to equipment, each boy carries his own marching rations. These include pemmican, biscuits, cheese margarine and sugar, some dried vegetables, chocolate, oatmeal and tea. In pre-war years, when the expedition visited Lapland and Newfoundland, prepared reindeer meat was taken. Rations are supplemented with fish caught by the explorers.

Medical and surgical stores are taken, and the health of the boys carefully watched. Portable radio sets furnish a connecting link with the base camp, and, when in Commonwealth territories, with amateur radio enthusiasts in the region; direct contact is also maintained with the Admiralty in London.

These expeditions are not only interesting and exciting vacations for schoolboys; they are training hardy and experienced pioneers who will be the explorers of tomorrow.

THREE POPULAR TYPES

Bell's 'Bubble' cockpit craft for Army, Air Force and Navy.

Kaman's Navy twin-rotored HIK HIK-1 transport.

Piasecki's Navy tandem rotored HUP-2.

Flying Windmill

BY ALBERT D. HUGHES

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THE Helicopter has arrived—it is now well into mass production and the industry is setting its sights on the short-haul travel market.

So swift has been the transition of this flying windmill industry from experimental models to quantity production that the latecomers are now fairly even with the veterans in importance and production.

The Korean war is largely responsible for the emergence of the helicopter from an almost fringe status to that of solid segmet in the aircraft business.

Militarily, helicopters, are now doing all the chores that a truck, jeep, or ambulance can do with the added advantage that they operate in several dimensions and largely ignore terrain and the need for airports.

All over the world helicopters are carrying the mail from airports to post offices and city centres and are acquiring experiences and techniques for carrying passengers.

In addition, some of the helicopter's other chores are to patrol power, oil, and natural gas lines, fight forest fires, oversee cattle ranges, count timber footage, spray crops and forests, and untangle traffic for police agencies.

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The helicopter, with its unorthodox flight principles, was around for years before it caught on. For years the pioneer manufacturers worried the military services, trying to sell the advantages of these unusual flight principles.

Then came the Korean war, and the services discovered what an invaluable aid helicopters are in rescue and evacuation of the wounded, and what new logistical and tactical achievements were made possible by their use.

The picture changed. The armed services began to beat a path to the rotary-wing aircraft industry. It soon was flooded with orders, and still is.

Most of the helicopter manufacturers immediately took designs off the shelf and began production. This means that most of the flight and flight control designs are being thoroughly tested under service conditions.

The scramble of the military services to acquire helicopters gave many companies an unparalleled opportunity to forward their design principles. And they have made the most of it.

One result of the growing competition is the emergence of the next logical evolutionary step in helicopter design—the development of the "convertiplane."

This hybrid aircraft sponsored by the United States Air Force combines the principles of helicopter flight with fixed wing flight, achieving not only freedom in flight direction but also speed.

Though contemporary helicopter principles find their roots as far back as Leonardo da Vinci, the beginnings of the industry date from the first flight 13 years ago at Bridgeport, Conn., by Igor Sikorsky.

The Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corporation is the veteran of the industry and a major producer of rotarywing aircraft for all the armed services and some of the commercial air mail services.

But Sikorsky's lead in the industry is being challenged by the vigorous young Piasecki Helicopter Corporation of Morton, Pa.

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In the amount of manufacturing space, an important index of production, Piasecki now leads Sikorsky. The Philadelphia firm apparently leads the industry with 616,000 square feet in four plants largely centred in the Philadelphia suburb, as compared with Sikorsky's 500,000 square feet.

Piasecki's total space, moreover, is devoted exclusively to the production of transport-type helicopters. Sikorsky is one division of a company that produces fighter aircraft, piston and jet engines, propellers, and jet engine fuel-control systems.

Sikorsky and Piasecki represent the two principal design variations in contemporary helicopters—the single-rotor (Sikorsky) versus the double-rotor (Piasecki) propulsion principle.

But none of the military services

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Bombay's Women's Hostels

A PEEP INTO THEIR WORKING

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The refugee and displaced population which has flocked to the larger cities of In dia is not the only section of the public which finds reaso n to grumble at the government in general and the hou sing shortage in particular.

1. GENERAL STUDENTS' HOSTELS

A man, they say, can fit into a square or a triangle, if he wishes to. He can, indeed accommodate himself on pavements and balconies, but women's hostels are a vital necessity for girls whom their education or their careers land them in already over-populated cities, far from home.

It is only in recent years that government has awakened to the agonised call of the student population of Bombay. Before that, the burden of providing hostels for unmarried girls was carried solely by private or missionary enterprise, or by a couple of college hostels, run only for their (particular college) girls.

The working-girl population of Bombay, however, feels that the Bombay Government, in its zeal for educating the masses, has completely overlooked the need of accommodating those young girls who have stepped out of the student phase of their lives and are now supporting themselves by finding work in Bombay.

Although accommodation is available in private and missionary institutions, the charges and facilities provided are not too agreeable to the worker who has only just started earning, and who would like to retain her various interests and the spirit of co-operation, reliability and all those finer qualities which come in the wake of healthy group-living.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

One of the oldest women's hostels in Bombay is the Missionary settlement for University Women. It was started, by an enterprising missionary society, for the benefit of University students, doctors, nurses and social workers. In its youth the hostel was run extremely well, but while keeping clear of comparisons we can still assert that the management is efficient, particularly in the field of punctuality and reliability.

The present warden of the hostel is Miss Watts, under whom the hostel is kept tolerably homely, with a certain amount discipline and order well maintained.

Some "hackneyeds" supply us with the platitude that "old is gold". This can be applied to the hostel's trained servants who are very reliable, being of many years" standing, although the same cannot be applied to the crockery, iron and the flush system, which fall into occasional disuse. The China now is being renewed for the greater comfort of the residents.

The settlement can accommodate fifty residents, the rooms containing one to four girls according to the size and the charges thereof. The rooms in one wing are a trifle congested, and the furniture is not too suitable for a women's hostel considering how important a part dressing-tables and cupboards can play in the daily round of a girl's life.

The residents being from different colleges and of different occupations, their working hours keep them from seeing much of each other except during the few minutes before dinner when they gather around the register and when they seek recreation in dancing to the gramophone or in games like tennis, badminton and table-tennis. The piano and telephone are additional comforts for the girls, although the telephone company does not approve of the teen-ager's simple delights of lingering over the 'phone.

The residents of the hostel are quite friendly, and although there is no common entertainment in the evenings, occasion arises when they enrol themselves for the joys of socials, involving plays, concerts or dances, which activities increase considerably during the Christmas season. Other interesting activities amongst the residents are the inviting of a distinguished guest to dinner, after which the personage weaves out a lecture of great intrinsic worth; and the showing of educational films sponsored by the British Information Services.

For the more intellectually inclined the settlement maintains a library of its own, as well as a supply of newspapers and magazines.

For any sicknesses, the authorities lavish upon the patient the care and comfort of Florence's own hand, and the warmth of her legendary lamp.

From Florence to Democracy—although no suggestions are invited as to the running of the hostel, a committee of five students has just been appointed to voice the residents. Some time back a group of girls used to be appointed each week to compose the menu for the hostel. It is to be regretted that this plaudible custom has been discontinued for some reason or the other.

GOVERNMENT HOSTEL

The imposing five-storeyed building which sprang up on Marine Drive some two years ago is the answer to many calls for a hostel for women students. It cost Government Rs. 15 lakhs in the making, and Rs. 15,000 are spent every year on its upkeep. The hostel is meant expressly for University students, and married women are also allowed, provided they belong to the University.

The building is one of the most pleasant studies in line-effect practised in modern Indian architecture. With a commanding view of the sea and of Marine Drive, and a room for each of the three hundred students, the place is ideal for peace and privacy in the midst of the teeming population of Bombay.

The charges amount to approximately Rs. 75 per month, including Rs. 15 for the room. The spade work in framing the rules and the management of the hostel was done by Mrs. Maclean.

Miss Paul has now taken charge of the hostel, and the residents are given a taste of representative government in the limited field of hostel-legislature.

Each of the floors has a representative on the student committee and a suggestion book is provided for the hostel, which is looked into at every committee meeting.

Each of the rooms is furnished with a bed, a writing table, a a locker and some wall-shelves. The problem of self-appraisal is solved by a mirror fixed on each floor, which articles were presented by Rani Maharaj Singh. The trials of ascending vertically through the building fall upon the lift that plies to and fro, for the benefit of the hostelites, although there is a kind of unwritten law which forbids visitors (not the distinguished government ones) to use the lift. Perhaps to compensate for that a cafe is provided on the first floor where guests can be entertained, if they are not seated in the specious parlour on the ground floor.

On the ground floor, also, is the radio-room, the cynosure of which is the wireless set presented to the hostel by Raja Maharaj Singh. The games room holds facilities for indoor games in which tournaments are also held.

GREAT LUXURY

Vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian food is served in good quality and quantity. The students being an educated cross-section of society, care is taken

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Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, Students of Manipuri Nritylaya staged a dance and ballet recently. Photo shows the young artistes, many of whom are tots.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Commonwealth Dilemma

Inclusion Of Pakistan In Middle East Defence Will Be Resented By India

NEW DELHI, (BY AIR MAIL).

"THE RAJPUTS SAID THAT SOME POWER IN INDIA HAD ALWAYS EXISTED TO WHICH PEACEFUL STATES SUBMITTED, AND IN RETURN OBTAINED ITS PROTECTION AGAINST THE INVASION OF UPSTART CHIEFS AND ARMIES OF LAWLESS BANDITTI; THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOW OCCUPIED THE PLACE OF THAT PROTECTING POWER, AND WAS NATURAL GUARDIAN OF WEAK STATES WHICH WERE CONTINUALLY EXPOSED TO THE CRUELTIES AND OPPRESSION OF ROBBERS AND PLUNDERERS, OWING TO REFUSAL OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THEM."

This is from a letter of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Resident for Rajputana, in June, 1816. It enunciates a principle, which has stood the test of time in this country, the principle being that of one Central authority. Disintegration has always set in, as soon as the Central authority had weakened. The British had evolved Provincial autonomy in India, under which the Governor-General was to rule the country by the mechanism of checks and counter-checks operated through his Governors to be appointed by Whitehall. In other words, the Act of 1935 maintained intact one Central authority. The Constitution now in force has kept the federal structure without paying much regard to a strong Federal Centre. The checks and counter-checks needed to suit the conditions of India have been eliminated. The Congress, which is the ruling party in all but one State has failed to maintain the authority of New Delhi. The Chief Minister of Madras has taken the lead to weaken the Federal Centre. It is with this background that the Andhra agitation should be interpreted.

KASHMIR, FIRST STEP

It may be added that the first nail in the coffin of India's Unity was driven by Shaikh Abdulla of Kashmir. The story is well-known and needs no repetition. The Shaikh Sahib has acceded to India in respect of External Affairs, Defence and Communications. And yet India has to sink ten crores of rupees on the development of Kashmir under the five-year plan, mostly outside the three subjects mentioned above. As the residuary Power vests in Shaikh Sahib. What the three subjects would include depends on the discretion of Shaikh Sahib. While Kashmir nationals are eligible for service in the Indian Union, no non-Kashmiri can own property or enter Kashmir service. "I refuse to live under the Dogra Rule" has resulted in the elected President of the Kashmir State.

The fires ignited by Shaikh Sahib have spread to Andhra Desa. If Kashmiris cannot live under the alien rule, why should the Andhras live under the Tamils? Defiance of the Central authority and dislike to live with Indian nationals speaking a different language are apparent.

Much against the repeated advice of constitutionalists, the Congress used certain weapons against the British, which are being used now against the Congress itself. A Congressman fasted unto death. His death has resulted in large-scale lawlessness and violence. Instead of putting down violence with a firm hand, the Government says that it would not surrender to coersion and surrenders. An Andhra State is being created.

LINGUISTIC STATES

The Sikhs, the Mahrattas, the Karnatakis, the Gujaratis and the Malayalees have all been lying in wait. They will all come up with their demands, re-enforced by the creation of Andhra Desa. The Telugu-speaking areas in Hyderabad will demand their merger with the Andhra State. Disintegration of Hyderabad should be regarded a foregone conclusion. It is a question of time. There may not be anything wrong with the creation of linguistic states provided the unity of this country is kept in tact. But will it be?

Then again, having tasted victory, someone else might undertake a fast to coerce the inclusion of Madras in the Andhra State.

MIDDLE EAST DEFENCE

An Associated Press despatch from Paris says: "Official sources reported today that the United States diplomats are seriously discussing with the British the suggestion for including Pakistan in the long-proposed Middle East Defence Organisation.

Informants said that the idea of hitching the fighting men of Pakistan's 76 million people to the West's defence effort had sprung mainly from strategic considerations.

Countries previously selected for membership in any Middle Eastern defence grouping are the United States, Britain, Turkey, France, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. While several of these are far removed from the area in question, they are linked with it by vital strategic considerations."

The despatch adds: "Any formal proposal to bring Pakistan immediately into the Western defence machinery would confront Britain with a delicate problem involving her Commonwealth relations.

"Pakistan and India, both members of the British Commonwealth of nations are at dagger's point over the future status of Kashmir, which both claim. The troops of two countries now face each other in that troubled territory."

This is interpreted in some quarters here as news. In fact, this is no news. If one were to scan through the bulletins issued by the International Monetary Fund, Pakistan has always been included in the Middle East. In many a strategic map, Pakistan is shown as a part of Middle East. The despatch, however, rightly stresses the difficulties of arming Pakistan, which will be interpreted as arming it against India. How the United Kingdom and the United States, having friendly relations with India would arm Pakistan, whose intentions about India as shown by the secret visit of its Cairo Ambassador, Sattar Sait to Mapla land, are not above board. The arming of Pakistan will be regarded as an act of hostility to India. Mention is made of Kashmir issue. Those who know the Muslim League tactics, can never believe that there is such a thing as "last demand" by Pakistan. Has Pakistan solved any issue so far? Its last demand will be the inclusion of India in Pakistan. Till then the "last demands" will continue.

Liberation Of The 'Have-Nots'

• BHU-DAN-YAGNA IS A REVOLUTION

VINOBA BHAVE, NOT DEFENDER OF 'STATUS QUO'

BY SURESH RAMABHAI

THE author of this article is a well-known constructive worker. In this article he effectively replies to Communists' criticism of Vinoba Bhave's Bhu-Dan-Yagna. He regrets that Communists and some others, without studying carefully Vinoba's work and achievements, criticise him on flimsy grounds. The writer appeals to people to understand the full implications of Bhu-Dan-Yagna which is a unique movement of our times.

IT was on the celebrated day of April 18, 1951 that Acharya Vinoba Bhave, India's first Satyagrahi of the Second World War, launched upon his movement of the Bhu-Dan-Yagna. Since then he has covered several districts of Hyderabad State, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and almost every district of the Uttar Pradesh. On September 14, last he left U.P. for Bihar where he is carrying on his mission these days.

By now he has obtained on behalf of the dumb millions of India several lakhs of acres of land for distribution among the landless. The last eighteen months have shown the efficacy and potentialities of the non-violent way to solve economic problems. Springing from the depths of India's soul, Vinoba's technique has appealed to the masses. It has also attracted the attention of the intelligentsia of the country. Nay, of late, serious students of economics, beyond the shores of India, have begun to view it with sympathetic concern.

Telangana

As is well-known Vinoba commenced his campaign in the Telugu-speaking eastern parts of Hyderabad State — known as Telangana where the Communists, by sheer dint of selfless service and sacrifice stretching for a number of years, had richly earned the trust of the peasantry. But the germ of the movement had gained ground in Vinoba's mind long earlier. During this campaign he has come in contact with all shades of people and all types of political groups or parties, not excluding Communists and the Communist Party.

He has also had the honour to receive welcome addresses from the Communists who, at places, did help him in his movement as well.

But recently they have begun to give the Bhu-Dan-Yagna movement bad names, calling it a "farce" to perpetuate exploitation and to distract the attention of people from finding a correct solution of the land problem.

I have carefully gone through the Communist censure or criticism of the Bhu-Dan-Yagna. The impression left upon me is that perhaps they neither try to keep in touch with the progress of Vinoba's movement nor care to go through any literature in this connection. Whatever may be said against the Communists or their activities, everybody recognises their urge for learning and their earnestness to keep up-to-date in matters politictl and economic. Yet I must confess that their recent writings have set me athinking.

Red Tactics

A writer in one of the articles, prominently displayed in the Communist Press, says that "in his very first speech in Bihar, Vinobaji had a full go at the Communists," meaning thereby that Vinoba is either an enemy of Communists or is afraid of them. He is neither. If they could rip open his heart they would find, as he said in a post-prayer speech on 24th September last.

"My Yagna did began in Telangana, but not because of Communists. I want to assure my Communist friends that I bear no ill-feeling towards them. On the othtr hand, my feelings are good. God made a mistake in not equipping the breast with a window to know the inside of one's heart. Had there been one you would find that I am full of love towards the Communists."

Nay, in May 1951 he declared at Warangal:

"The rich can be done away with without a pistol, for every adult has now the right to vote. in return the Government would belong to every individual. I beg of the Communists to come out into the open and work. Could they work in the open I would give them my complete co-operation."

No friend of the Communists can go farther.

Mere Tokens

The second serious objection raised against the Yagna is that the 'vast majority of donors are middle and even poor kisans' who themselves come 'within the category of the exploited and who are themselves producers.' The Communists are at a loss to follow 'how taking land from these people can be termed ending of exploitation.' Also it is alleged that the land given by big landlords is sometimes of the worthless and uncultivable variety, and the donation is more in the nature of a face-saving attempt than in that of really helping the down-trodden. Both of these objections are true. But they are as old as the movement itself.

Change Of Heart

Vinoba accepts the gift of the poor because his movement is a Yagna in which everybody must offer what he or she can. What counts is not the 'poverty' of the possessions of the donor but the 'richness' of his heart. And who does not know that those called poor have a richer heart? For did not Jesus say: "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God"? If the rich do not easily part with their land, it is no ground to reject the offer of the poor. It simply shows that the 'haves' have not yet so much grasped the substance of Vinoba's movement as the have-nots have done.

No doubt the rich landlord donates quite often to gain something — official favours, name or what not. Sometimes he parts with disputed portion of his property to kill, as he would fondly imagine, two birds with one stone. Vinoba is deeply aware of these, call them tricks or intrigues. But this does not disturb him and his confident reply is:

"I am an ocean in which come rivers with all types of waters — dirty, hard, soft or fine. I accept them with full grace."

And to the query that the rich give only a very small portion his fearless answer is.

"Let them give today what they can. More they will give to-morrow and the balance the day after. For, all land is mine, nor theirs. SABHI BHUMI GOPAL KI (All land belongs to God)."

Thus it is in his irrevocable belief in the gradual conversion of the heart that Vinobha swallows every pill, sweet or sour. Conversion there shall be. The Communists cannot cast off this faith in conversion. After all nobody is a Communist by birth. He or she gets converted to it at a certain stage in one's life. And frequently this conversion comes about in a very non-violent manner!

Not 'Status Quo'

Conversion is intimately connected with the idea of Sarvodaya, i.e. the ever greatest good of one and all. Again, here is a great misunderstanding — some of our Communist and leftist friends regard Sarvodaya principle as the 'maintaining of the status-quo'. This is no more true than any American propagandist's assertion that India's Community Projects are a part of the Gandhian Constructive programme.' They are not. In fact, launching them on Bapu's birthday was an attempt, as Mirabehn says, to tear Bapu's heart asunder. So also Sarvodaya unequivocally stands for a change in the established order. Had it meant maintenance of 'status quo' India would not have produced Gandhi, nor Vinoba would have begged from door to door.

Sarvodaya aims, as Communism does, at a classless and casteless society. The ends of the two are the same. But the means are different and that accounts for all the difference between the two.

This brings us to another objection against the Bhu-Dan-Yagna — that it has not "brought even an iota of change in the social structure." Surely Vinoba never imagined that his walking down twelve miles every morning would change the social structure in that area. No reformer, thinker or leader ever did or could do so. Even the morning Sun which can melt the hardest snow of the tallest cliff fails to awake one and all. It brings about a change in the life of only those who are prepared to leave their bed. It is helpless against those who have no inclination to get up.

Limitations

We are to judge the success of the Bhu-Dan-Yagna not by what it has not achieved, but by what it has done, small though it be. And it can hardly be denied that it has changed the heart of some persons to some extent. And to that extent it has changed the mental structure of the society. Mark, I do not say social structure. For land problem alone will not solve or build up the whole structure. It will only help changing it.

Also Vinoba makes no claim: "I am not trying to solve the big land problem. I do want it solved peacefully, but nobody could settle all the world's affairs. Ram had been there and Krishna had been there. They had done what they could do for the world, but there is no end to problems. One can only do one's work."

All that he proposes to do is to change the atmosphere — just to create the right consciousness among the people.

It is, therefore, very regrettable that the Communist friends have, deliberately or otherwise, fallen foul of the Bhu-Dan-Yagna. Had they gone deeper they would have easily realised the full implications of it. This is perhaps why Dr. J. C. Kumarappa often says, "I have gone round the

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A CHRISTMAS SHORT STORY . . . . .

THEY NEVER FORGET

BY FITZ

THE spirit of Christmas engulfs the Christian soul with warmth and goodwill, but somehow there's no place like home where Christmas could and should be spent.

It so happened that a young woman, Sherry Powers married an accomplished pilot Bart Westley in April 1933, after knowing each other for quite some time. They were very much in love at first, but as time went by, they seemed to lose their first rapture. Bart was sent on a special mission from which he never returned, and was reported missing.

The young Mrs. Westley never shuddered at this heartbreaking news, but knew the best thing to do in the circumstances was to carry on where her husband left off. She had three little ones—two boys—Phillip and Cary and the youngest a little girl, Cheryl Ann.

Sherry worked by the sweat of her brow to make ends meet. She worked in a factory nearby during the day, and in her spare time she did a bit of needlework which increased her income and helped 'to keep her head above water.'

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During Bart's absence Sherry had become friendly with a steel magnate, Jim Curtis. Even though she knew Jim well and was very fond of him, and knew he was in love with her, somehow she could not quite believe Bart was dead. Jim begged her to marry him, promising her all the comforts of life, saying he would take all the worries she had, off her shoulders, like managing and educating three growing children. But Sherry was not to be lulled into making any hasty decision. Uppermost in her mind there was a force telling her that Bart was alive somewhere if only she could find him.

Bart, too, had given her a legacy which she treasured deeply. He had been a chemist for awhile and had concocted a fragrant perfume which he appropriately named "Sherry."

Due to her many troubles and hardships she'd sometimes decide to marry Jim, but she never could do it, because the thought of her husband being still alive always came into her mind. She felt in her heart that he was alive, and her love for him had not diminished even though he was far away.

Patience and forbearance have their reward, for as time went on, her work in the factory was recognised, and she received well earned promotions which she got in quick succession, until she became the head of her department. This, of course, meant a better home, clothes, food and a good education for the children. She was happy, but lonely thinking of the times that she and Bart had spent together when they were young and very much in love as most newly-weds. She often thought of the sweet scented perfume Bart had made for her, and in weak moments she drew courage by placing the bottle before her, using a drop or so now and again.

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Christmas was a time for rejoicing so Sherry gave the children a wonderful time. There would be a beautiful Christmas tree set up in the living room all done with tinsel, candles, coloured lights, holly, mistletoe and the like, with the presents at the bottom of the gaily decorated tree. The house would be decorated in suitable style for the festive season, with the little things that mean so much to a small childs heart. The kids were very happy, little realizing that their mother was putting on a brave front for their sakes.

Behind her seemingly festive mood lay the hidden thoughts of Bart whom she missed, though Jim was always there, and the children all loved Uncle Jim as they called him.

This Christmas night just as they were about to sit down to their Christmas dinner, Cheryl spotted a beggar outside in the cold snow. She called to her mother "Mummy, there's a poor man out in the snow. Let's call him in, so he can sit by the fire." Cheryl herself ran out and in her sweet childlike simplicity, escorted the man in, dragging him into the house. He tried to get away, but she clung on to him and called out to her mother to ask the man to stay. Sherry arose and stood gazing in astonishment.

The light shone on the man's face and Sherry gaped at him. There standing before her was her dear husband Bart, whom she hadn't seen for twelve long years, older and mature in looks.

"Yes," he said. "It's me Sherry. I have passed your house many times, but I have been ashamed to enter as I am a failure in life. How was I, a beggar to enter your house where prosperity and love reigned? "I came tonight," he added "to look in at the window once again and see how my Christmas would have been spent had I not been such a miserable failure."

Sherry looked at him with sereneness and pity. Tears rolled down those sparkling joy-filled eyes. She then said. "Bart, there is always prosperity in a home when the breadwinner is successful in life, but until now this was only a house with love—the love I have for my children and yours, but now it is a home where the head of the family is home again. I have done all I could for the children because they are yours and mine, now we will share their love as Father and Mother should." She then went on to narrate, "I have taught them to love you, though you were away. I knew you would be back one day to see me and your children." "Wait here," she said, "I have something to show you."

She went away and in a few minutes returned with a bottle in her hand. It was empty. "Do you remember this?" she asked. "How could I forget!" Bart said. "You still love me after all these years Sherry, after the way I've treated you?"

"I have always loved you, Bart darling" she whispered, and went into his outstretched arms.

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While this was going on, the children and Jim watched. Soon the kids realized that this strange man whom Cheryl had dragged in from the cold was their very own father, whom they loved so much, but had not the faintest remembrance off.

Jim seeing that Bart was back home at last, made straight for the exit, but Sherry saw him. She ran up to him and begged him not to leave, but to share her new found happiness. She introduced Bart to him explaining to Bart how kind he had been to her and the children. Bart thanked him very much.

Bart's attention was by now focussed on the little ones, who took to him at once, especially Cheryl Ann. Had it not been for her bringing him into the house, he would probably never have seen the happiness of that glorious reunion and the joy of Christmas day.

Cheryl looked up at him with her beautiful big brown eyes and exclaimed "I love you, Daddy!" which expressed her innermost sentiments. Her face beamed with happiness and love.

They all sat down to a wonder-

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URANIUM HUNT BY PLANE

By William Prehn

Australia has just completed a deal for the sale of radio active ore to the U.S.A. Details of price and quantity were not disclosed for, as the Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies said, this would indicate quality.

However the agreement has been hailed as a most important development pointing to Australia's atomic future. This article by William Prehn tells something of the history of uranium hunting in Australia.

AUSTRALIA'S future development and perhaps her place in world stategy, must certainly be re-cast if the country's uranium resources are proved to be as extensive as recent discoveries suggest.

Worthless a few years ago, uranium today is the raw material of atomic fission, giving to its possessors promise of leadership in the race for new forms of power generation, transport and defence.

Known world resources of the metal are strictly limited. Outside the Iron Curtain there are but two major deposits—one in Canada and one in the Belgian Congo—although there are useful deposits in the United States and South Africa. All countries are searching for this magic metal and the western democracies are slowly building up a stockpile—a reserve described by the Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Gordon Dean, as "the great potential source of wealth ever accumulated".

Headlines

Several new finds have been reported recently, mainly in Canada and the United States, but in no country has the search leapt into such spectacular international prominence as in Australia.

Rum Jungle and Radium Hill, just points on the map unknown even to most Australians a year ago, have hit the headlines in the newspapers of the world.

It is too soon to say with certainty, but it is at least within the bounds of probability, that Australia could become the world's most important supplier of uranium. A lot of prospecting and a lot of testing and proving of known deposits have to be carried out before the full extent of the picture will begin to reveal itself. But this much is certain: the rapidity with which new finds are being reported clearly shows that parts of Australia are highly favourable to the occurrence of uranium. For those prepared to speculate, the chances are that at least two of the recent Australian discoveries will be shown, when fully tested, to be of first-rate importance.

Uranium Fever

Uranium fever, which is now gripping Australia, takes no account of the fact that as yet most of the new discoveries remain unproved in extent. But it would be a pessimist indeed who did not believe that quite large areas of Australia were not potentially rich in uranium-bearing minerals. Geologists — always cautious people — admit that, while not yet sure about the value and extent of the deposits, they are hopeful. Already far-reaching security legislation has been enacted to protect the finds; and a number of overseas experts have come to Australia to see for themselves.

Very little precise information is available, but filtering through the security screen from time to time come statements "on the record" from experts in the best position to know. For example, Dr. C. F. Davidson, chief geologist of the United Kingdom atomic energy organisation, has expressed the view that the "Big Four" major uranium-producing countries (Belgian Congo, Canada, United States of America and South Africa) would now have to be known as the "Big Five" to include Australia.

Mr. J. C. Johnson, Director of the Raw Materials Division of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, said of Rum Jungle: "I will be surprised if there is not developed in this area one of the most important uranium-producing fields in the world".

Atomic Power

Australians know that these statements are no extravagant generalisations, but cautious and conservative opinions expressed by men who are authorities on the subject. Australians know, too, that the existence of large, high-yielding deposits of radio-active minerals could revolutionise development of their country—a land so far without flow oil, with extremely limited hydro-electric resources, poor distribution of black coal and at least half of its three million square miles arid and desert-like.

Visionaries and hard-headed realists alike see in atomic energy the key that will enable 8,500,000 people to unlock the potentialities of Australia's vast inland areas. They point to the fact that already Britain is devoting 60 per cent. of her atomic research effort towards developing the civil application of atomic energy.

They see Australia, 10 years from now, running her industries on atomic power and at the same time supplying refined uranium to British and American stockpiles.

Most developed of Australia's uranium deposits is at Radium Hill, about 250 miles north-east of Adelaide. It is in a lonely, arid area 60 miles west of Broken Hill, a prosperous mining city based on one of the biggest and richest silverlead-zinc ore bodies in the world.

Brief fame came to Radium Hill as far back as 1906 when, soon after the successful research into radio-activity by Madame Curie, the ore was mined for its radium content. This venture failed, as did several later attempts. But in 1944, British scientists asked for an immediate investigation of the possibilities of producing uranium from Australian ore deposits for use in atomic research.

Radium Hill

Radium Hill and another deposit at Mount Painter, 400 miles north of Adelaide, in the rugged Flinders Ranges, were then the only deposits known in Australia that looked like having any commercial value.

With an assured payable market for its output, Radium Hill is about to move into top gear. Action to be taken will include the sinking and equipping of a large main shaft, preparation of the mine for the continuous production of ore, erection of a large metallurgical concentrator at Radium Hill, and construction of a chemical treatment works at Port Pirie, on Spencer Gulf, to produce uranium oxide from concentrates railed from Radium Hill.

U. S. Dollar Aid

A 5,000,000 dollar loan from the United States Export-Import Bank will enable special plant and equipment for the project to be obtained immediately, and to be in full production by about the end of 1953 or early 1954.

With this step Australia will move forward to active partnership with Britain and the United States in their efforts to harness the atom — a venture which may profoundly influence the future of mankind.

For Premier Playford and South Australia, the future holds exciting possibilities. The State has no good quality coal and must import its supplies 1,200 miles by sea from New South Wales. At the same time its water resources are insufficient for the generation of hydro-electricity. Clearly, a new era opens up for South Australia if means are found to apply atomic energy to the production of electricity for industrial and domestic purposes.

While uranium has been known in the vicinity of Radium Hill for 50 years, news of its occurrence in the Northern Territory was first heard in October, 1949, when a private prospector, Jack White, discovered the now famous Rum Jungle deposit, 54 miles south of Darwin.

When White's sample was found to be radio active Government geologists investigated and found a small but definite outcrop of a uranium-bearing mineral. Then several other outcrops were found in line with the first over a distance of a mile or two. Shallow 50-ft. shafts were sunk, diamond drilling to trace the ore body was started, and the scientists' excitement mounted when they tested the mineral for its content of uranium.

Then this year deeper exploratory shafts were sunk while diamond drills probed at depth trying to trace the full extent of the ore body. Ore brought to the surface during the exploration has been drummed and shipped to the United States for detailed examination and processing to recover its content of uranium.

While it may well be mid-1953 before scientists have an accurate picture of the size of the ore body, results up to date have been sufficiently encouraging to enable the Commonwealth Government to proceed with plans for the commercial exploitation of the deposit.

On September 11th, 1952, the Federal Parliament was told that the Zinc Corporation Ltd., a large Australian mining company, would undertake the development of Rum Jungle as an agent for the Commonwealth. The company will handle the full task of mining uranium ore and refining it to the stage of uranium oxide. The Government will provide all the necessary finance and will pay the company a management fee for its work.

The Rum Jungle deposit is unique in at least one of its advantages, its accessibility. Most other important deposits have been found in extremely remote areas far from facilities. Canada's big find at Great Bear Lake, for instance, is on the Arctic Circle, 800 miles by air north of the nearest railhead.

But at Rum Jungle, the mine lies alongside a railway line and a first class bitumen highway leading to a deep water port at Darwin. Also adjacent to the mine is a wartime airstrip, still in perfect condition and capable of landing heavy planes.

Given these facilities, development of Rum Jungle will present no difficulties that cannot be solved in a laboratory, and already the people of the Northern Territory are speaking of uranium as the wand that will sweep away difficulties that have for so long barred the way to development of one of the world's last frontiers.

The mining and processing of uranium could give enough stimulus to development of transport, port facilities, housing, and food production to give the economic life of the Northern Territory the impetus it needs.

Scintillometer

Australia's Minister for National Development, Senator W. H. Spooner, said recently when announcing an intensive official search for further deposits in the Northern Territory that there were at least 50,000 square miles of country in the Rum Jungle region well worth prospecting for uranium. New finds would be of such immense importance to Australia and the western world, he said, that every scientific aid would be used in the search.

Spearheading the search is an airborne team of scientists flying a Dakota aircraft fitted with a scintillometer, an instrument capable of registering radio-active radiations given off by uranium-bearing minerals occurring at or near the surface of the earth. Flying a series of accurately-plotted flight lines, the plane is surveying likely areas 200 times faster than it would take ground parties.

When instruments in the plane record that it has flown over a radio-active deposit, highly-specialised radar navigational equipment instantaneously fixes the position of the deposit to within 100 feet.

Any promising location picked out by the Dakota are followed up first by a light plane at tree-top height, and then by ground parties who carefully examine the geology of the region and take samples for laboratory testing.

The greatest benefit of the airborne scintillometer survey lies in the fact that it is quickly revealing those areas which are not worth detailed prospecting. This is enabling the best use to be made of equipment and scientists by concentrating them in areas where the scintillometer has shown a positive reaction.

By the end of this year, the air search for uranium in the Northern Territory will have progressed sufficiently to enable experts to define within narrow limits those areas where useful finds are most likely to occur.

In the meantime, prospectors are bringing in news from widely scattered points of new areas where geiger counters have picked up radio-active radiations. Many of these deposits will not come to anything, but, no doubt, some will. If only one of them comes up to the promise of Rum Jungle or the proved reserves of Radium Hill, Australia may well become, in the atomic world of the near future, the "First of the Big Five."

Dakota aircraft, operated by the Australian Department of National development, is equipped with instruments which detect deposits of uranium and other minerals when flying at 200 miles an hour 500 feet above the ground. This picture of the interior of the plane shows scientists working on their instrument panels during a flight over the Rum Jungle area of the Northern Territory.

AUSTRALIA ENTERS ATOMIC RACE

Rum Jungle And Radium Hill Hit Headlines In Newspapers

Last Look Round

MAN has been fighting the ills of the flesh all along and succeeded to a great extent in surviving and multiplying, in spite of the ravages of scourges like plague, 'flu and tuberculosis, which have been claiming a big toll even today.

With the advancement of science during the last fifty years, many new remedies have been added to the armoury of medical men. The two world wars, while they took away a good number of lives on both sides, have given a spurt to researches in medicine and surgery and especially in antibiotics and insecticides which have been a blessing in the attempt to save lives of those afflicted by the various maladies, who would have been considered incurable half a century back.

What has been of benefit to the individual is certainly reflected in the welfare of the society. Mr. Oscar R. Ewing, U.S. Federal Security Administrator, addressing the International Study Conference on Child Welfare recently in Bombay, said of the progress achieved in the United States in the last 50 years: "The child born in the beginning of the century ran five times the risk of dying in his first year that today's baby runs." At the turn of the century, out of every 1,000 babies born, 772 could expect to reach their 20th birthday; today 950 could expect to survive their first 20 years.

It is not merely individual care that is helping a larger section of humanity to survive, but wholesale country-wide measures of epidemic control that have brought down the death rate in recent years. Malaria is an epidemic in many of the countries in Asia. It took a terrible toll of human lives when the Panama Canal was being constructed. And the work of construction could only proceed rapidly when the malaria epidemic was first fought and the scourge eradicated in the area. But today the control measures are both cheaper and more effective. And in Ceylon for instance the malaria-control campaign has cut down the death rate from 20 to 14. And this low death rate has been maintained since 1946.

Two Sides

THE decline in the death rate is a blessing. But it also upsets the balance between births and deaths and often precipiates economic and political crisis.

According to Dr. C. Cook, acting Director of the Population Reference Bureau of the United States, because Ceylon's birth rate per thousand population is high (40.3) the annual rate of population growth is nearly three per cent Should this rate persist, the population of Ceylon will double in no more than 25 years. Then the population density will be 600 per square mile.

The average world rate of increase is today about 1 per cent a year, which is the highest in history. Dr. Cook likens the increase to compound interest. An increase rate of 1 per cent will double the population of the earth in about 70 years. This means the net annual gain in population of 25,000,000 or 63,000 more mouths to feed every 24 hours. Should the rate for the entire world increase like that of Ceylon—almost 3 per cent—the world's 2.4 billion people would become 4.8 billion before 1980 and over 9 billion shortly after the year 2000.

Over half the people of the world have a very low level of living in terms of food, clothing and housing. To achieve any improvement economic production must increase more rapidly than the population. AT PRESENT POPULATION IS WINNING THE RACE.

Probably it was this spectre of the future, specially in regard to Ceylon, which forced Mr. T. D. Jayasuria, Deputy Director of Education of the island, say at the UNESCO Regional Conference on Free and Compulsory Education held in the city recently: "South-East Asia had not to fear the bomb but.....the womb."

According to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Chairman of the International Conference of Social Work Organising Committee, while North America, comprising one-twelfth of the world population, had 45 per per cent of the world's income, Asia with half of the world's population had only 11 per cent. Dr. Mehta said that while the disparity in incomes in Europe and America was on the decrease it was wider in other countries.

This is the plight of Asian population today.

Recently we had an International Planned Parenthood Conference in the city. All kinds of methods were talked of, from "Rhythm method" to sterilisation.

In Britain

WHILE Asia with its teeming millions has urgent need of birth control, Britain is having forced family planning according to the latest reports. Housing shortage has forced 820,000 couples to live either with the wife's or husband's parents. Britain's Registrar-General holds that living with "in-laws" tends to make homes childless, for more than half the homes in Britain have no young children; and OF THE 14,500,000 HOMES IN THE COUNTRY 3,100,000 HAVE ONLY ONE CHILD. Housing shortage, in Britain, has the effect of impeding regular progress of family adjustment. The average size family of the professional classes last year was 1.41 (only 30 per cent increase on 1911) as against the unskilled worker's family of 2.17. Four classes rated lower than "professional" show a decrease on 1911 40-45 per cent.

We had recently some figures of fertility from the last Indian census giving 22 children to some women while those with over 10 were numerous in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is normally a surplus province with regard to food grains. And there does not seem to be any housing shortage, compared to conditions in Britain. This practically sets at nought Thomas Doubleday's "True Law of Population", according to which nature when pressed favours the species over the individual so that WHERE THERE IS A LOWERING OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING THE FERTILITY RATE RISES SHARPLY.

Double day's law, has been borne out, it is said, by recent dietetic experiments with animals. High protein feeding, excellent for show animals, brings low fertility or even sterility. No farmer ever feeds his sheep cake if he wants a high yield of lambs. And pigs too when allowed to run and pick up what they can find breed more per litter than those stuffed in their sties.

Role Of Diet

ACCORDING to Anne Fremantle, Ex-Treasurer of the British Birth Control Society, the importance of diet in relation to fertility is only now beginning to be recognised. She says women wanting children now voluntarily diet, thus arriving at the requisite acid-alkaline balance.

These are some of the over-population facts and remedies for controlling excessive fertility. If the population increase in India is not to set at nought the Five-Year Plan targets, then some tolerably effective methods of birth control will have to be made popular. Otherwise even as population is winning the race today over basic needs of a large section of humanity, we will find the population of the world doubled long before 2,000 A.D. and our Plans will go the way of men and mice.

Rule Of Thumb Suggestion

FOR some time to come at least, South-East Asia and China too will have to concentrate on keeping the population steady, by whatever means possible, barring of course wholesale sterilisation and atom bombing. A rule of thumb suggestion would be that a married couple should not produce more than two children, just sufficient to perpetuate the race. How they do it should be their concern, if necessary with a little advice from recognised experts, either official or non-official. If the family is limited to that extent, the care of the offspring also will be adequate and there would be full scope and opportunities—at least as much as at present—for the children's development. Otherwise the balance is bound to get upset and vitiate the results of all our planning. Even if the extra children—over and above two per couple—come from families in affluent circumstances, still the social and economic balance is bound to be upset in the long run; and what is dreaded by the Ceylonese leaders may come to pass sooner or later, as the latest statistics of educated unemployed in Italy show.

Family planning (so far as limitation is concerned) has not been planned anywhere in the world at the state level. It has so far been the work of social and medical men and women. Even India's Prime Minister Nehru recently said that the state was only watching the experiments without taking any sides in the controversy. But further indifference of Governments like those of India (and Ceylon) to this aspect of the over-population problem can only make Nehru's dream of a prosperous and happy India, as he visualised when he was piloting the Five-Year Plan report in the Parliament, to evaporate into thin air.

'Fine, How-Do-You-Do'

The Philadelphia Bulletin.

Crop Pests

ACCORDING to a writer in a Northern India paper the damage caused to food crops in India by wild animals and birds is in the neighbourhood of 400 crores when calculated in money value. The chief depredators are 'neelgais', monkeys, boars, rabbits, jackals, rats, porcupines, parrots, locusts, peacocks and others. The Indian Parliament should, says the writer, tackle the issue of these wild animal and bird pests.

Norway's rat population is said to equal of its citizens—just over 3,000,000. The rats cause damage annually of £5,000,000 sterling worth. **Norwegian property-owners are obliged by law to put out rat poison at least once a year** but experts consider this insufficient to keep down the national pest.

Cannot something in the nature of the Norwegian law regarding obligations of property-owners with regard to rats be passed and enforced in India with regard to the animal and bird pests that prey upon the food crops, denuding the granary of human beings of the country? We have been giving prizes to producers of highest food crops in several spheres. It would be worth trying to cut down this damage by pests, by instituting prizes for the best liquidators of these pests in several regional areas. Much wanted food may to some extent be saved by these means.

Wheat In Three Months

RESULTS of revolutionary experiments carried out in the 16,000-acre state farm at Kicha in Uttar Pradesh (the largest Government farm in South-East Asia) are to hand.

According to the report wheat can be produced in three months instead of the usual six. Heat treatment of seeds, with changes in temperature ranging upto 40 degrees quickens germination and growth to such an extent that wheat sown in October in India can give harvest towards the end of December or in January.

Normally harvesting of wheat is done from April to May. Early growth will also make the crops immune to diseases which account for immense loss every year.

From Dehra Dun comes the news that an apple tree planted in 1835 by a British missionary in Kotgarh (Himachal Pradesh) yields even today about 15 maunds of fruit annually. Kotgarh was a chieftain's principality before it was taken over by the British in the last century. The area lies at an altitude of about 4,500 to 8,500 feet and is considered to be one of the finest apple-growing areas in India. The local produce brings in an income of six lakhs of rupees annually.

Such centenarian — or at least long-living — fruit trees which can not only supply fruits but also help substantially to supplement the meagre food outlook would be a godsend if planted in areas where they can prosper and give good results. Vanamahotsava (the annual planting of trees) organisers would be indirectly helping the Grow-More-Food campaign if they concentrate on this aspect also in their activities.

Back To It

WHAT with Moral Re-Armament, the World Buddhist Conference at Sanchi and the World Christian meet at Kottayam, the atmosphere in India seems to be surcharged with talks of religious and moral revivalist attempts here and there.

Speaking recently at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Central Hindu College at Banaras, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, said that religious instruction was essential for building up character of students. Due to diversity of religions in the country, he said, it was not possible to give this instruction in any one religion. But he said that different religions recognised some fundamental moral values, which form the basis of all religions in the world. This moral value helps in building up character and education would certainly be given for their realisation, he said.

On Gita Jayanti Day (Nov. 27) throughout Mysore State a Government scheme to spread cultural activities, particularly in rural areas, was inaugurated by ministers and officials. The Government scheme aims at popularising Kannada religious literature both in the urban and rural areas. The Chief Minister of Mysore has sponsored the scheme "which is expected not only to rouse sufficient enthusiasm among the people for ancient cultural literature, but also indirectly to raise the moral standard of the people."

In Madras

RECENTLY in Madras under a new rule, gazetted by the Government under the Supression of Immoral Traffic Act, religious and moral instruction is to be provided in Vigilance and Rescue Homes, centres where girls and women rescued from brothels and those convicted of offences under the act are detained. Over and above religious instruction, there shall be prayer, worship and occasional bhajans (singing of hymns)... A draft amendment to the Borstal Schools Act in Madras says that the Superintendent of a Borstal School may at his discretion permit inmates of the school under care of its officers to attend services in churches, prayers in temples, worship in mosques — of their own religion.

Supporting the latter move a Madras daily says this is a return to religion from the doubt and uncertainty created in the minds of many by certain articles of the Constitution of India or by a misreading of them. Some had argued, says the paper, that Article 28, which says that no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institutions shall apply to Borstal Schools and educational work in vigilance homes. The paper suggests that Government may well apply to all such institutions the rules it is now introducing into a few.

Right Way Out

'RETURN to Religion' seems to have pervaded even the Community Projects. A writer in a Northern India weekly complained recently that Community workers read out in the evenings from some Hindu religious books and pointed out that as India was a secular state bias for books of one religion would offend against the Constitution of India, which promised equal treatment to all religions. On this an instructor of the Community Project establishment said that the Community Project organisation was not a Government show. This is correct, says the writer, but Government's association with the Community Projects is so glaring than it cannot be expected to run away from a fundamental obligation.

The remedy sems to be to provide for catering to people of all religions separately.

All this 'Return to Religion' and Moral Re-Armament seems to be coming like a wave in this cold season from various areas in India. After India was declared a secular state, fortunately there has not been much controversy about this religious instruction in educational institutions of the land. Now it is raising its head again. We have to watch this trend very carefully. It may do some good or it may take a bitter turn.

The state, so far as the Centre or the provinces are concerned, would do well to be out of this revivalist phase, which may pass off if it does not succumb to the too much enthusiasm shown by individuals here and there.

Novel Methods

PUNJAB'S Development Minister Sardar Pratap Singh Kiron has hit upon a novel way of detecting corruption in the Consolidation of Holdings Department staff. He sent a gentleman in his personal confidence to Gurgaon District. This gentleman moved as a "Sadhu" among the villagers and, as a disinterested person, as his garb of a sadhu showed, in worldly affairs, got into the confidence of the villagers and ferreted out the cases of bribery and the identity of the officials concerned. Later when the Minister came to the district, armed with the report of his confidential man, he was able to pin down the offenders who got what they deserved, according to their individual involvement.

At Ludhiana he asked the agriculturists to go to Gurudwaras (Sikh religious places) and tell before their holy scripture — the Guru Granth Saheb — to whom they had given bribes. This exposed the identity of the corrupt officials. The Sikh farmers did not want to tell a lie before their holy scripture. The Minister succeeded in bringing to book a large number of corrupt officials, it is said.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Representative Victorians

A SURVEY OF PHILATELIC HISTORY IN MINIATURE

AS has been shown by the numerous examples given during the last two weeks, getting together a representative collection devoted to Victorian issues is possible even at the present time. An upward limit of five shillings catalogue value per stamp was placed — stretched in exceptional cases to ten, but despite this low limit, a sample or two could be included from almost every colony

Price, however, is not the only index. Stamps in this 'representative' collection must be, as far as possible, different from most of the others in the group, so that the entire lot is as varied as possible. Countries up to Newfounland have already been dealt with.

The stamps of the New Republic of South Africa are seldom met with. Yet they are distinctive in appearance, were produced locally on foreign pre-gummed paper, and crude handstamping was resorted to in the absence of proper printing facilities. Most of the earlier stamps of this place have a date, and this alone marks them apart from the sort of stamp one usually runs across. Cheapest in the catalogue is the 1d, 30th August 1886, which is priced at 4sh.

The celebrated Sydney Views of New South Wales are the delight of the specialist, but to get together even a fairly small lot would cost hundreds of pounds. So the same stratagem has to be employed as was resorted to in the case of Mauritius, and the stamps issued by Australia on the accasion of the Centenary of the Sydney Views should be taken instead. These, of course, are available at a penny or two apiece.

The later issues of NSW are very common and all six designs of the 1888-99 series can be included at a pittance. Also essential for our collection is the 1d (1sh.) of 1897, which shares with Victoria the distinction of being the first 'Charity' issue ever put out. The stamp is a large, handsome, bi-coloured one, and is catalogued only 5 sh.

Fine Pictorials

Prices of classic stamps vary a good deal according to their condition, and copies in middling condition can usually be got for a fraction of catalogue. A fair specimen of the 1864 New Zealand Chalon Heads should be available at under a crown, although the early imperforates are often worth a fortune for good copies.

Nineteen different 'Queen' design appeared in New Zealand before the introduction of the 1898 pictorials. Most of these are priced at a shilling or two each. Of the long pictorial series of 1898, all but the two highest stamps are common. The set is a 'must' because of the very attractive nature of the designs. In this one series alone, a collector can get mountains, lakes and other scenic wonders, quaint examples of local fauna and symbolic emblems.

The turn of the century saw the appearance of the New Zealand 'Universal' Penny carmine, one of the most plentiful, and one of the most interesting stamps to come from this Dominion. This stamp had a very long life, and, with various modifications, kept being turned out for years. As a result of the comparatively large use of this stamp, several reprints had to be ordered, and so one can make sets of this stamp with hundreds of different combinations of paper and perforation. This stamp is ideal for the beginner who wants to branch off into specialisation, for not only is it available by the hundred but can reward time spent in studying it by teaching a collector a good deal about the infinite variations in printing and paper which creep into any issue which has been current for a number of years.

North Borneo is one of the most interesting countries for the enthusiast who is mainly concerned with the pictorial content of his stamps. Genuinely used specimens from the territory are rather difficult to come across, but special 'cancelled to order' sets were prepared for sale to collectors and these are available at far lower prices. The earlier stamps were mostly heraldic, the design being either the British North Borneo Company's crest or the crest supported by two armed natives. Cancelled to order specimens of good representative heraldic designs are priced at a few shillings each —S. G. Types 17-20.

Animal Wonders

The two long sets issued in 1894 and 1897 contain a wealth of material for the pictorial and thematic lover. The set was designed deliberately for eye appeal, and has long been a favourite with every beginner, and a strong rival to the pictorials of Liberia, Nyassa or Abyssinia.

The animals featured on the Borneo set are the Malayan stag, the lovely Argus pheasant, the Bornean honey bear, the crocodile and the 'Old Man of the Forest'—the orang-utan. This list can, of course, be extended a good deal further if one includes the stamps of later years.

By this time the 'representative' collection will have swelled out considerably, and few countries remain to be considered. The one cent black of Nova Scotia is a lovely and readily available stamp, priced at the very reasonable figure of 3 sh. 6d. In Nyasaland (British Central Africa), there is a distinctive heraldic type showing two native chieftains supporting the crest of the colony, while the penny stamp issued for the prepayment of internal postage is an unusual item that is missing from most collections of ten thousand stamps or under.

Some of the most hackneyed issues—from the pictorial angle—come from Queensland, and the majority are fairly common. One stamp, however, is of particular interest: the 9d 'historical' stamp of 1903 which gives the names of six Australian States and the dates when they were founded. This stamp is, strictly speaking, not a 'Victorian' issue, but stamps bearing the portrait of the Queen kept appearing in the colony for several years after her death.

Only One Value

St. Helena's postal authorities evidently considered a sixpenny stamp more than sufficient for every purpose. This was the only value ordered, and the result was that for the other denominations, overprinting with the requisite values had to be resorted to. There are no penny and twopenny stamps of St. Helena: they are 1d. on 6d.; 2d. on 6d. etc. The earlier surcharges are expensive, but the ones of 1884 are priced at 9d and upwards.

St. Vincent is one of the most popular of the West Indies group. Earlies are priced in pounds, but an effective substitute for these are the stamps with the same design issued in 1885. It is a pity the celebrated 5sh. 'Peace and Justice' stamp is catalogued at a minimum of two pounds, for it is quite an impressive design and would have added distinction to the collection.

James Brooke, the first 'White Rajah' of Sarawak, appears on a single stamp issued in 1869—priced in the catalogue at 8/6. Three different portraits of the next Rajah, Charles Brooke, appear from 1871 onwards, and one each from the 1871, 1888 and 1895 types can be taken. There are numerous scarce stamps to be met with from this country, but there are many common ones as well, and there should be no difficulty in finding suitably priced items. The three White Rajahs, incidentally, appear together on the Centenary series of 1946, an extremely fine set which is deservedly popular wih every class of collector.

Longevity!

The Sudan is notable for giving philately one of its longest lived designs. The famous Mounted Postman stamp was designed by a professional soldier who was completely new to this sort of thing. Whether by intuitive genius or sheer beginner's luck, he hit upon a subject that was an instant favourite and created a design which remained in force for fifty full years. In 1948 an American discovered the fact that there was an error in the Arabic inscription at the base of the stamp, and fresh plates were ordered.

The Camel Postman has appeared in various sizes and is still appearing—with suitable modifications—as part of the current definitive series. Chances are that the Camel Postman is there fifty years from now, for this subject seems to have an unholy fascination both for the collector as well as for the men who plan new issues.

Most of the early stamps of Tasmania are well beyond our arbitrary limit, while the later Queen's heads are mostly drab in the extreme. In the last year of the century, however, the island issued a fine set of eight stamps devoted to publicising the natural beauties of the countryside. The lakes, rivers, mountains and waterfalls of Tasmania were the subject of these stamps, and the whole set can be included in this instance since no stamp is put at over three shillings in the catalogue. One of the most popular modern Australians is the 9-penny 'Platypus' stamp. Its forerunner was the Tasmanian 'Stamp Duty' of 1880, showing a fairly accurate representation of this fantastic creature, which happens to be an almost unbelievable hotch-potch of bird, reptile and mammal, with a duck's bill at one end and a beaver's tall at the other!

Outstanding

The early Trinidad stamps have the same designs as the first issues of Barbados—'Britannia Seated'. The engraved stamps of this type are expensive, but the later typographed issues are very common. The outstanding stamp from Trinidad, however, is the handsome bi-coloured adhesive commemorating the landing of Columbus on the island of Trinidad on his first voyage. This is a 'must' for every collector—S.G. 125, Cat. 3/-.

The first stamps of Uganda were produced by a local missionary on a typewriter! This makeshift method later gave place to orthodox printing, but these stamps are almost as crude as the former. Cheapest of the lot is the I anna black of 1896, S. G. 55. A very elaborate design based on the Von Angeli portrait of Victoria appeared in 1898 and is fairly common.

The Australian State of Victoria has given the world some of its ugliest and most grotesque designs. Almost every stamp issued prior to 1884 is of very poor design and some are sheer 'horrors'. Take your pick of the best—or the worst! a fairly good design, however, is the penny charity issued in 1897 an item where the design is built up around a coin.

The first Virgin Islands issue is very scarce, but cheap examples can be obtained from the modified designs of 1899. Western Australia is celebrated for the many swans which have figured on its stamps, and from among the various series that were issued over the years, a good stock of these stamps can be built up at little cost.

Basic Indian stamps were overprinted and used in many countries, and among the commonest varieties are the low values of the first set of Zanzibar. Most of the so-called errors one comes across are actually badly executed forgeries, but even forgeries have their use for reference purposes, and a 'representative' collection cannot be complete without at least one genuine overprinted stamp and one fake 'error' from Zanzibar. One specimen from each of the two 'Sultan' sets completes this country. We are now nearing the tail end of the hunt, and only Zululand remains. The penny 'Keyplate' type of this place completes our group.

Entire World

Looking over the stamps chosen, it will be seen that almost every country which forms or formed part of the 'Greater Empire Than Has Been' is included. In the vast majority of cases, only stamps of a low catalogue value have been chosen. Every group is represented—normal postal adhesives, stamps of one country overprinted for use in another, postal fiscals, provisionals, crude stamps, handsome stamps, charity issues, pictorials and commemoratives. The stamps selected for inclusion cover the entire world and the entire history of philately during the nineteenth century.

A collection of this kind can certainly not claim to be even moderately complete, but in some cases entire sets have been included, and used as a starting point for a collection of the classics, it will prove invaluable. Most important of all however is that it will show the beginner that collecting Victorians is still not a thing of the past, but can even nowadays be undertaken quite easily on a very moderate budget.

Try and visualise in your mind's eye the stamps that have been listed during the past fortnight. Then start out on the hunt for them. It may take quite some time to get all the items listed. The stamps may not have any 'investment' value and will certainly not make you a rich man when you go to sell them, but they will have given you untold hours of enjoyment in searching for them and in mounting them in the album. No collector can expect more from the hobby.

Croix Rouge

The gardens of Versailles are among the most beautiful in the world. The charity stamp shown above is one of a pair issued for the benefit of the French Red Cross. Central motif is a sculpted figure on the fountain of Diana.

Brit. Honduras

A new series of definitive stamps has been ordered for British Honduras Printers are Waterlow's, and the portrait on all the stamps detailed below will show Her Majesty with the Crown. Colours and denominations are as follows:

1c black and green, Arms of the Colony.

2c black and brown, Mountain Cow.

3c magenta and purple, Legislative Council and Mace.

4c green and sepia, the Pine industry.

5c red and deep green, Spiny lobster.

10c blue and grey Stanley Field Airport.

15c violet and yellow-green, Mayan Frieze.

25c brown and blue, Blue Butterfly.

50c purple and brown, Maya Indian.

dol. 1 brown and slate-blue, Armadillo.

$2 grey and red, Hawkesworth Bridge.

$5 grey and violet, Mountain Orchid.

Greek 'Airs'

Greece has issued four Airmails in support of the country's struggle against communism. Values and other particulars are given below:

1000 drachmae deep blue, Soldiers receiving a priest's blessing before going to battle.

1700 dr. deep bluish green, 'Victory' over mountain range.

2700 dr. brown, attack by infantryman.

7000 dr. deep green; 'Victory' and soldiers.

POWER OF AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES

Senate Opposes Vesting It In Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AFTER prolonged deliberations, the Senate of the University of Bombay at its special meeting today approved the report of its Syndicate on the draft Bombay University Bill proposed to be introduced in the State Legislature during its forthcoming budget session in February next. The approval was subject to certain modifications and additions, suggested by the Academic Council of the University.

The resolution approving the Report, which was moved by Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, was adopted after several amendments were thrown out and a few of a minor character were accepted. The opinion of the University on the Bill as embodied in the resolution will now be forwarded to the Government for final consideration and necessary action.

The main modification made by the Academic Council and accepted by the Syndicate and the Senate aims at transferring the powers of affiliation and disaffiliation of the colleges from the Government, in whom it is proposed to be vested by the draft Bill, to the University.

Another important modification embodied in the resolution suggested that "the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, which has been in vogue in the University since the passing of the Act of 1928, be not discarded in favour of the distributive system of voting as contemplated in the draft Bill.

The Committee appointed by the Syndicate to report on the new Bill urged in its report that the University should enjoy complete autonomy in all matters connected with its activities, including the final powers of affiliating and disaffiliating colleges. The report further expressed the view that it was the University and not the Government which was the competent authority to decide whether the conditions of affiliation laid down by the Act had been fulfilled or not. The University had the experience of the working of the colleges, their equipment and their staff, and was as such a better judge in educational matters than the Government. It was, therefore, in the interest of education that the University should be left free from outside interference.

With regard to the distributive system of voting envisaged in the draft Bill, the Committee apprehended in its report that this was likely to deprive minorities of their legitimate share in the deliberations of representative bodies. It further urged that "although minorities should not rule, they should be given a chance to express their opinions and desires and to help form majorities in co-operation with others in the body that was to take decisions on behalf of them all."

Moving the resolution at today's meeting Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar pointed out that the draft Bill was received by the University on October 22 last and they were asked to express their opinion on it by the end of the current year. Under the circumstances it would have been possible for them to protest that the time given them was too short. They however did not do so deliberately because they desired to give their full co-operation to the State Government in putting this Bill on the Statute Book as soon as possible.

Mr. Gajendragadkar then referred to what he called "some of the important and desirable features of the Bill". One of them was that the academic opinion "was going to be installed in its due place." Its second good feature was that it purported to minimise elections in the University. Further it conferred on the University wider jurisdiction to institute external degrees and diplomas.

There were other features of the Bill which were highly objectionable, continued Mr Gajendragadkar. The most important of them was that the power of affiliation and disaffiliation of the colleges was taken away from the University and vested in the Government. He had tried to consider this question and he felt that there was a great risk in vesting these power in the State Government. All democratic governments were prone to "embarrassing influence of political friends", which it was difficult for the governments concerned to resist. It was desirable that education should be kept away from such political influence. It was for this reason that he felt that such powers as of the affiliation and disaffiliation of the colleges should be in the hands of the University and not the State.

The Senate by a resolution accepted the offer of a donation of three per cent Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 80,000 from the Mayor of Bombay and the President of the Justice Telang Centenary Celebration Committee for the founding of a Lectureship in Law and Politics at the Bombay University to be known as the "Kashinath Trimbak Telang Lectureship in Law and Politics".

RELICS OF ASOKA'S SON ON GOODWILL TOUR

COLOMBO, Dec. 20 (UPA): The relics of Mahinda, son of Emperor Asoka of India, which were recently discovered in Mihintale in Ceylon, are to be taken in a goodwill mission from Ceylon to India next year.

The relics will be exhibited in all great Indian cities from Madras to Delhi and from Calcutta to Bombay.

He added that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, is very anxious that there should be an exposition of these relics in Patna, his home town, for it was from Patna that Mahindra the son of Asoka, came to Mihintale in Ceylon.

EXCHEQUER CONTROL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20: The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament today recommended that the introduction of a satisfactory system of Exchequer control to ensure that grants voted and appropriations made by Parliament were not exceeded was urgently needed.

In its report presented to the House of the People by its chairman Mr. B. Das, the committee said it was improper that the controller and auditor-general should be saddled with the responsibilities of compiling accounts of the union and state governments and also of auditing them.

Separate accounts offices for the various ministries and the major spending departments should be set up as soon as possible.

NATO TO RAISE LOAN

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPA): A plan to relieve the rearmament strained budgets of NATO members through a large international loan has been placed before the Foreign and Finance ministers of the organization, a high council source revealed today.

The loan would, according to the proposal, be raised in free markets in Europe, the United States and other countries and carry a joint guarantee of the North Atlantic alliance.

The project envisages a 20-year loan negotiable in any part of the alliance.

LATTIMORE'S PLEA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (UPA): Far Eastern expert Owen Lattimore today pleaded innocent in the Federal District Court to charges of lying seven times to Senate investigators. Lattimore spoke the words "Not Guilty" in a loud, firm voice as he stood with hands clasped behind him.

Federal Judge, Kirkland before whom Professor Lattimore was arraigned said that the trial probably would begin early in March.

The judge gave Professor Lattimore time till February 16 to file motions attacking the indictment which was returned on Tuesday by a federal grand jury and alleged that Professor Lattimore lied when he denied to Senators he had been a Communist sympathiser or promoter of Communist interests.

Bail was fixed at 2,000 dollars.

KARAIKAL: It is learnt that the Professional Tax on dealers in European spirits has been increased by 50 per cent from January 1, in the French settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanaon. The radio licence fee has also been increased from Rs. 6 to 10.

Separated Siamese Twins Still Alive

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The fifteen-month-old Brodie Siamese twins, their heads separated on Wednesday in an unprecedented operation began their third day of separate life today still in critical condition.

There has been very little change since yesterday afternoon "a bulletin" stated this morning.

The twins were separated after a day long operation. They were the first Siamese twins linked at the head to survive such an operation.

Surgeons did not touch the brains during the operation, it was stated today. After the heads were separated, portions of the exposed brains were covered with a plastic substance called polyethene.

Israel's Complaint

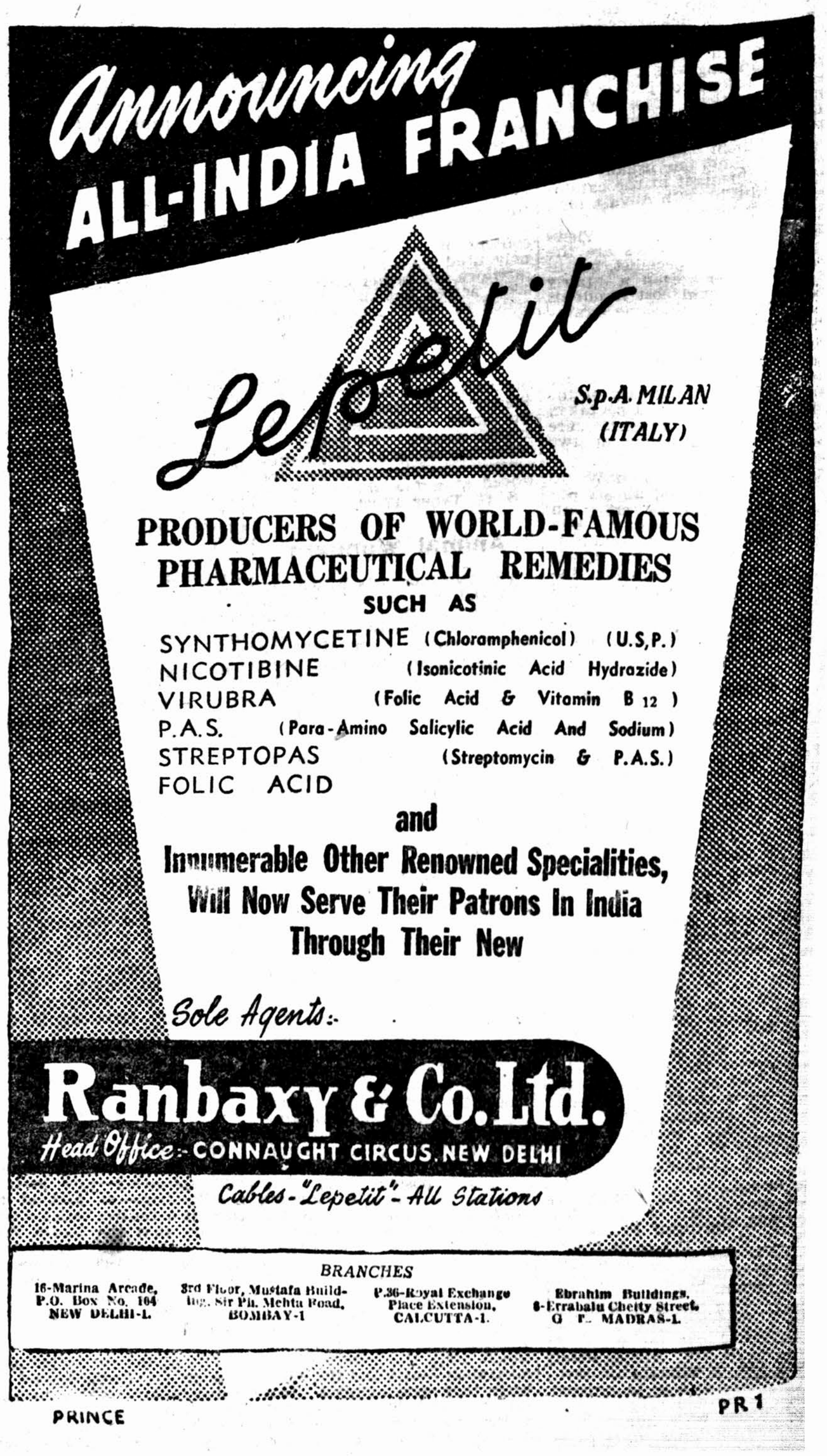
LONDON, December 20 (PTI-Reuter): Israel has sent notes to Britain, the United States and France about the seizure by Egyptian authorities of a shipment of meat at Port Said on October 31. The meat was in a Norwegian ship on way to Haifa.

STUDENTS' HARTAL

PROTEST AGAINST FEE INCREASES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20 (PTI): Students of the Calcutta University Post-graduate Department and several degree colleges in the city abstained from attending their classes today as a protest against the proposed increase in examination fees. They later held a meeting where speeches were made condemning the attitude of the University authorities in this respect.

A batch of about fifty students demonstrated last night in front of the room of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. S. N. Banerji who is reported to have assured them that there would be no increase in fees for Intermediate and Bachelor Degree Examinations for 1953 but in the case of M.A. and M.Sc., examinations the proposed increase was likely to come into force from the next year. Not content with the assurance of the Vice-Chancellor, the demonstrators left his room shouting slogans expressing their determination to continue the agitation till the idea of any increase in fees was dropped altogether.



Between You And Me

THE propensity to invent scientific basis for mystical and mythological practices sometimes leads to amazing conclusions. A Central Government scientist recently suggested that the "yagna" performed by ancient Indians for rains caused "seeding of clouds," making them to rain.

According to him, the vertical columns of hot smoke raised for days together by pouring the large quantities of ghee over the sacrificial fire came in contact with the cooler air in the sky and caused rains. As against this Rajaji has adduced a novel argument combining the scientific and the spiritual. Appealing to the people to offer their adoration to God for good rains, Rajaji says, "the depression in the Bay brought about the cyclone, and with it, the wind and the rain. But who rules the sun and the A sun spot may be the cause. But what rules the sun and the spot itself? To the unseen but ever present power, let us send our adoration."

We should not allow a passing or a pouring cloud to cloud our mind. It was a wisecrack in Delhi Parliament galleries who remarked that Rajaji prayed for rains, but got a tornado instead.

* * *

HISTORY sometimes takes dramatic and tortuous courses. In the 18th and 19th centuries France played the role of standard-bearer of freedom. Her doctrine of equality, fraternity and liberty fired the imagination of all freedom-loving people. The French Revolution was the inspiration and motive power behind the American War of Indpendence, which finally led to the emergence of the United States as the leading world power.

The fall of Bastille was considered to be a world-shaking event and the day is even now celebrated in all countries. Strangely enough, France is bent upon erecting new Bastilles all over her colonial possessions and tyranny is writ large from Viet Nam to Tunisia. The Bey and Bao are unable to stem the tide of national resurgence and hesitate to play the puppets of French imperialism. When the Arab-Asian resolution on Tunisia was debated in the United Nations Political Committee, the French Delegation boycotted the meeting. The Bey of Tunisia, who is the ruler, is prepared to transfer power to representatives of the people, but the French are not willing to loosen their imperial grip Tunisia's little neighbour, Libya, has already got her independence. Tunisia and Morocco are seething with discontent, punctuated with bombs and bloodshed. The Arab world is aflame, but France tries to hold on raising the bogey that Stalin will march on the Middle East and North Africa, but for her firm stand. The Bourbons learned nothing and forgot nothing, and as their lineal descendants, the French are unwittingly converting Tunisia into another Indo-China This will toll the knell, not only of French imperialism, but of France herself.

* * *

The story is told in Mahabharata that after the battle of Kurukshetra the victors and the vanquished became so thoroughly exhausted that the former were unable to enjoy the fruits of the victory. Even Arjuna, the wielder of the mighty bow, became so weak that he was insulted by common folk on the wayside. After the second World War, Britain quit India, Burma and Ceylon gracefully, because she was crippled, militarily and financially. It is rather strange that France that experienced the ordeals of a Hitler Raj to be finally "liberated" by the Allies, should now try to play Napolean in her vast colonial possessions. She quit Indo-China in the early years of the war unable to face the Japanese hordes. Ho Chi-Minh and other patroits carried on guerilla warfare and took over the reins of government, when the Japanese were forced out of Indo-China. After the termination of the Second World War, the British Navy gave safe escort to French imperialism and planted it again on the soil of Indo-China. A bitter war ensued between the French and the Nationalists and Ho Chi-Minh was persuaded to visit Paris for negotiations Parleys for agreement failed, as France was unwilling to part with power to the sons of the soil. The sequel is the six year war, in which France has lost the flower of her army and has footed a war bill, twice the amount of aid received under the Marshall Plan. And still she is ready to fight to the last dollar.

* * *

The war in Indo-China has no parallel anywhere, and in comparison with it, the guerilla war in Malaya and Mau Mau crusade in East Africa pale into insignificance. In the "Green Hell" jungles which blanket the whole area, it is impossible to distinguish a friend from a foe The adult population seems to be living a doble life. People work hard in fields and plantations during the day; but being Ho Chi-Minhites at heart, they actually engage themselves in Fifth Column activities like sabotage, mine-laying, ambushes and murder during the night. The French Legions and the Viet Nam auxilliaries have nerve racking ordeals in spotting out the phantom enemy through well nigh invisible tracks and dense undergrowth, where the pulsating darkness is full of weird and menacing sounds. There is the ever-present possibility of a knife-thrust between one's shoulder blades, the irritating flickering of a million fireflies and horrible bats, hairy creatures as big as a small dog. Compared to Ho Chi-Minh, nature in tooth and claw is a greater enemy to confront.

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A Foreign Legionary who served under the French in Indo-China gives the following description of the war front and his gruelling experiences: "From time to time, large-scale operations were undertaken. These were carried out by the legion by the regular forces in co-operation with the air force. Designed to wipe out this or that pocket of Viet Minh resistance, they were more or less routine affairs which are fought out in dim, green light amidst twisted trees and thick vegetation, entwined with flamboyant curtains of trailing "lianas", amidst clouds of dazzling butterflies and tiny birds that screech mockingly at the intruder. Add to this, the chattering of a million monkeys, the raucous croaking of frogs, the incessant rasping of myriad crickets, the maddening buzz of inch-long mosquitoes and enervating heat, and you have some idea of the environment. Under foot are loathesome, blood-sucking leeches, venemous snakes and pestering swamps where great crocodiles lurk in muddy pools, waiting for the unwary stranger to miss his footing. Visibility is virtually nil, and one tumbles into enemy posts cunningly concealed in the vegetation, before one detects their presence." It is against this "jungle curtain" that France is pitting her might and main, not knowing the journey's end.

* * *

The battle for Nasan, France's biggest fortress in Indo-China, which went on with varying fortunes, was one of the major flare-ups in recent times. In mid-November, the Viet Minh launched an offensive against the French outpost of Loichau on the Black River. To counter Communist pressure, the French general threw in the French Foreign Legion to cut off the Communist supply lines near Yenbay on the Red River. The Viet Minh launched a bold counter-offensive, capturing the French outposts of Mocchau and Yenchau and finally encircling the key fortress of Nasan, which guards the entrance to the rich river delta around Hanoi The seriousness of the French situation can be gauged from the complete black-out of news under French censorship. Twenty thousand Viet Minhs who were massed round the fortress area, cut off Nasan and its air strip from other French bases. The casualties on both sides were heavy and French forces have managed to hold Nasan, withstanding very heavy pressure.

France is willing to continue the fight, but no longer able to finance the Indo-China war. The Prime Minister and his advisers argue that in Indo-China France is defending a frontier essential to the protection of Western interests in the whole of South-East Asia. They declare that other countries, particularly the U.S.A., which are more directly concerned and less economically embarrassed should foot the bill.

* * *

Substantial quantities of Russian-made equipment, including trucks, were seized during a French Union raid on a Communist supply depot. Moreover, the Viet Minh forces were effectively using ack-ack guns against the French air force. This increasing flow of Russian or Chinese arms to Viet Minh has made South-East Asian strategists sit and think. Obviously the Kremlin regards the struggle as something more than a guerilla revolt against the French. The plan to develop the Thai people shows that the whole of South-East Asia is the target of Red march; for the Thai tribesmen form the link from Tonkin to the associated states of Laos and the gate way to Burma.

* * *

Bao Dai recently declared that allied countries should share the responsibility for defeats in Indo-China, if there was not more help for the French and Viet Nam forces fighting there. He hoped for a decisive victory over the Viet Minh, if the expeditionary force in Indo-China was substantially increased. Bao Dai evidently wants to make it a second Korea and calls for a United Nations crusade.

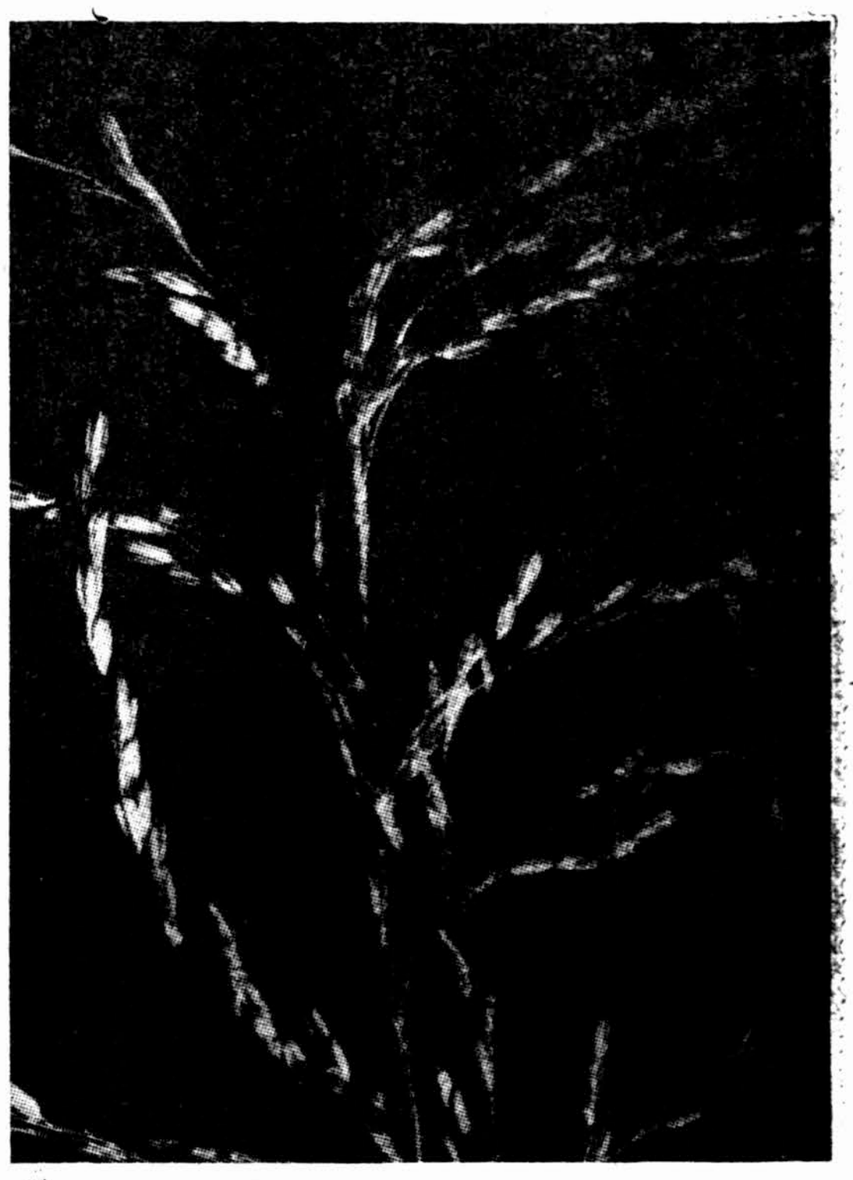
* * *

France is fighting to the last ditch in Indo-China to save as much of her colonial empire as possible. But American interest in the war is conditioned by the fact that she sees in it a vital base to 'contain' Communism. Now the question arises whether it is French imperialism or American strategy that prolongs the war in Indo-China. Korea has been scarred and scorched to death as the battle-ground of rival ideologies and Indo-China need not be continued as a proving ground to test new weapons of East-West conflict. Bao Dai's original plan was to strengthen his regime sufficiently to be able to enter into negotiations and reach a compromise with the Viet Minh, complete with a "cease fire" and a democratic election, which might result in a coalition government, with the French gradually fading out altogether. If the French and the American statesmen back this Bao Dai plan, there will be peace in Indo-China.

Ho Chi-Minh, though on the other side of the barricade, is not a Russian or a Chinese stooge. He will not allow ideologists to tamper with the integrity of his country. So a Bao Dai-Ho Chi-Minh agreement will be the best instrument for the containment' of Communism in Indo-China. British strategists and chiefs of staff are meeting in Singapore to discuss all possible aids which British Malaya can extend to Indo-China. According to London political circles, Peking is reported to have given a hint to Delhi that if the British or Americans or any other foreign powers actively intervene in the Indo-China war, Chinese troops will also enter the combat. One Korea is enough, and we do not want a second front.

By Me

The Rice Bug



Rice Bugs making a good meal of a head of paddy. They suck the milky juice of the grains. The left-over is simple chaff.

PROFILE OF A PADDY PEST

MR. Leptocorisa — he got his first scientific baptismal certificate way back at the turn of the 19th century—is one of the most distinguished and well-known figures amongst God's lower creation.

Perhaps, you know him more intimately by his other popular name, Mr. Rice Bug.

As in the case of many wonderful things, the original nome of the Rice Bug is shrouded by the miasma of speculation. But many believe that he had his ancestral home somewhere in Asia. Today, however, he has developed cosmopolitan habits, and is found in almost all parts of the Asian continent. He could, indeed, be called an Oriental.

The Rice Bug likes paddy, especially when the grains are in the milky stage. Recently, his community ate up a good bit of the paddy crop in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U. P. and Orissa.

Normally, he destroys about 10 per cent of paddy crops. But in an aggressive, epidemic form, his community can be depended upon to destroy something like 70 per cent of the total crop.

In profile, or in an aerial view, the Rice Bug presents a long-lean-lanky appearance. Normally, he is just about an inch long and his body is superbly fitted for moving around the paddy grains with great ease. His complexion is a greenish yellow, matching with the paddy head; and with the wings he has, he goes in for occasional flights from field to field or from one State to another.

A voracious eater, the Rice Bug consumes the milky juice of the paddy grains so much that nothing but the chaff remains. The left over is not good either for human consumption or for seed purposes.

IN WEEK'S TIME

Mrs. Bug lays brownish, seed-like eggs in rows of 10 to 20 on the leaf-blade of paddy. Those are hatched in about a week, and the quite young ones are ready to take on the full-time occupation of destroying paddy grains. Within a fortnight, they develop wings for major operations involving flights.

As is the case in the insect world, the rice bugs have their own natural enemies: the Tiger Bottle, some types of spiders, and Plant Protection Officers—in that order.

But normal life comes to a sudden close for the Rice Bug when a chemical with a double-barreled name assails him. The chemical? Benzene Hexachloride.

WHAT'S MY NAME

"I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.

"I steal billions of dollars each year.

"I spare no one, and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike, the young and old, the strong and weak. Widows and orphans know me.

"I loom up to proportions that cast my shadow over every field of labour, from the turning of the grindstone to the moving of every railroad train.

"I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.

"I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage-earners a year.

"I am everywhere—in the house, on the streets, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.

"I bring sickness, degradation, and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.

"I destroy, crush, or maim. I give nothing, but take all.

"I am your worst enemy.

"I am CARELESSNESS."

—The Labour Leader (Canada).

New Zealand Printers

According to the New Zealand monthly, Modern Manufacturing, the annual turnover of the 356 printing and publishing establishments in New Zealand was valued at £9,000,000 in a recent survey of industrial capacity.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, E.C., Ranchi invites APPLICATIONS from approved M.E.S. Contractors of 'A' to 'E' Class limit by 10th January 1953 for "Construction of 30 Bedded Hospital at Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun". Estimated cost Rs. 3.80 lakhs.

(5547)

Rendezvous

★

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"LA CARTE BLEU"

★

Table Reservation

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THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Alleged Cheating Of Businessman

BOMBAY, Saturday. Labhshankar Shivshankar Oza was taken into custody by the Bombay CID on a charge of cheating this morning.

Producing the arrested man before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court today, the police said that the accused representated himself as an influencial businessman and was alleged to have cheated a city businessman to the tune of Rs. 11,915.

The amount was paid to the accused on different occasions for investment in certain business. The complainant now learnt that the representations that were made to him by the accused were false.

The accused was released on

City & Suburbs

TODAY

HINDU: Posh Shud 5, 2009
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Akher 3, 1372
PARSI: Tir 21, 1322
SUNRISE: 7-07 a.m.
SUNSET: 6-07 p.m.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS ORGANISATION: Third quarterly meeting of Central Committee, Taj Mahal hotel, 10-30 a. m.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: Annual sports and social gathering V. J. T. I. premises, Matunga, 5 p. m.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB: 16th open weight lifting competition, club premises, Sion Road, 2 p. m.

MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA: Annual gathering, Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank, 6 p.m.

DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA: 27th annual celebration, C. J. Hall 2-30 p. m.

ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION: Social gathering of Association at C. C. I., 4-30 p.m.

URDU LITERARY SOCIETY OF ST. XAVIER COLLEGE: Variety entertainment programme in connection with 'Galib Day' celebration, College Hall, 5 p.m.

TAMILNAD CYCLONE RELIEF: Meeting to organize a Central Relief Committee for the relief of the Cyclone Havoc victims in Tamilnad at 9-30 a.m., South Indian Bhajan Samaj Premises, Telang Rd. Sri S. A. Ayer presides.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Poets' Day' at the Sangham premises 6-00 p.m., (Pioneer School, Telang Rd. (Matunga).

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri—Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on Naasadeeya Sookta at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: There will be no meeting of the Corporation till Monday (5th January, 1953) unless exigencies of business require a meeting to be called in the meanwhile.

'Single Polish' To Rice Allowed

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has relaxed the absolute ban on the polishing of rice in the State and has now permitted 'single polish'.

'Single polish' is defined as that degree of polish which is necessary to break the cuticle of de-husked grain but which, at the same time, removes bran to the extent of about 3 per cent of the original quantity of paddy, if paddy is converted into rice, or about 4 per cent of the quantity of rice if unpolished rice is processed. In either case, the processed rice should satisfy the 'Iodine Test,' i.e., the rice to which 'single polish' has been given when put in 0.05 per cent aqueous solution of Iodine for about 30 seconds, should show only blue streaks on it leaving about 50 per cent of the surface unstained.

It is an offence under the Bombay Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1949 to impart polish to any rice in excess of this limit.

In view of this relaxation, any rice miller can polish rice, whether belonging to the Government or consumers or other persons, only to the extent admissible.

The requisite notification has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of December 4.

Telegraph Holiday

Thursday, December 25th being observed as a telegraph holiday on account of X'mas day, only express telegrams will be accepted on that day.

Indian Language Telegrams

The Indian language telegram service in Hindi and Marathi written in Devanagri script is now available to and from Manmad during 12 noon and 6 p.m. on weekdays only.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 metres. 07-40 Programme. 07-45 N Arya, G songs, 08-15 L Prasad, Asavari, 11-45 V Karandikar, khayal, 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 A Parikh, sitar, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 L Prasad, poorvi, 18-10 A Parikh, sitar, 18-30 Saguna Kalyanpur, gauri, 19-00 N Arya, G songs, 10-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, kamod, 19-30 V Karandikar, khayal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 V Karandikar, khayal, 20-45 N Arya, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad. libitum, 22-00 Concerto hour.

Variations 353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A Parikh, sitar, 08-45 V Karandikar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 M L Sonik, H songs, 12-30 S K Abhyankar, sarang, 13-00 Bhalchandra, Kusumgraj compsn, 13-30 M L Sonik, H songs, 13-50 Saguna Kalyanpur, gaud sarang.

17-30 For children, M, 18-00 M L Sonik, H songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Bhalchandra, Atre compsns., 20-30 Pt. Gireesh, 'Shad ritu', spring, H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 S K Abhyankar, malkaunsh, 21-45 Saguna Kalyanpur, chhayanat, 22-15 L Prasad, adana, thumri.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 R D Nigoskar, lalat, 09-00 For children, 18-00 M R Bhatt, bhajan, 18-20 M Desai, Gandhi compsns., 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Songs of separation (Ahm.), 19-00 R D Nigeskar, marwa, 19-15 M Desai, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Raag ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 R D Nigoskar, thumri, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. ½ hour, (Ahm.), 21-15 M Desai, bhajans, 21-30 A Nagar, 'Rantake Prabhu', H.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84 and 41.72 m. (morning). 20.65 and 41.72 m. (evening).

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Meet your favourite singer, 12-00 Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Progs., 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programme, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours,, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' show, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Carol service, 23-00 Variety, ahey!

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

Fauna of Kashmir

On Sunday (December 21) at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in English on "The Fauna of Kashmir" by Dr. Salim Ali, who recently toured Kashmir. The programme can be heard on Bombay 'A' (243.9 and 41.44 metres).

Shad Ritu

On Sunday (December 21) at 8-30 p.m. Pandit Gireesh will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Vasant" (Spring) in the series 'Shad Ritu' (Six Seasons). The talk can be heard on Bombay 'B' (353 and 61.98 metres).

BOMBAY-TOKYO AIR LINK

Survey Flight

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Warren Lee Pierson, Chairman of the Trans World Airlines, who returned from a 34 days', 30,000 miles flight surveying airline prospects between Bombay and Tokyo, said today that this Far East area has "tremendous potentialities."

He said he foresaw a great growth in trade and economic intercourse between India and Japan, bringing with it the necessity of increased air services both for passengers and freight.

"The interests between India and Japan are such that you are going to hear more and more about them in the near future," he said.

"There is more potential air traffic through that area than in any other part of the world. Japan is developing a lot of business with India.

He said T.W.A. hoped to extend its present eastward bound flights from the United States to Bombay as far as Tokyo not later than next July.

There was an urgent demand for this extension from businessmen and Government officials the party had seen during its survey flight.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER

BOMBAY, Saturday: A mysterious murder was committed at Agripada in the early hours of this morning Mrs. Carmeline, 34-year-old wife of Mr. Xavier Andrade was found lying dead in a pool of blood in her room on the first floor of Ahmed Building at Sankli Street, Agripada. She had a ghastly wound on her neck.

The husband of the deceased told the Agripada police that he and his wife were fast asleep in the house at 3-00 a.m. today, when some burglar forced his entry in through an open window. As the burglar was searching for valuables in the house, he and his wife woke up. The deceased raised alarm when the burglar turned towards her and attacked her with a knife. He inflicted in injury on her neck and made good his escape.

Police are making enquiries. No arrests has been made so far in this connection.

Short Term Courses For New Primary Teachers

BOMBAY, Saturday: Future recruits for the posts of primary teachers under the District School Boards will be given to understand, prior to their selection|appointment as primary teachers, that if they are asked by the Boards to undergo the Short Term Training Course on appointment, they will have to undergo it on a stipend of Rs. 25 per month and not on duty pay. Those primary teachers who are already in the service of School Boards, however, will not be compelled to join the Short Term Training Course, as no advance intimation of such a liability was given to them at the time of their appointment as primary teachers.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRAL ZONE ALLEGED

LONDON, Dec. 20 (PTI): The New China News Agency said last night that Communist liaison officers had protested against a new "intrusion" by American military aircraft over the neutral Pan Mun Jon truce talks area.

The American Liaison Officer, the Agency said in a report picked up in London, expressed regret for two previous "intrusions" and said measures had been taken to prevent a recurrence.

The New China news agency said last night that the United Nations had lost 25,000 men in an unsuccessful 46-day offensive in Korea.

AHMEDABAD: Mr. Vithalbhai R. Patel, Member of the Bombay State Legislative Council from Mehsana district, has resigned his seat in the Council on his appointment as Assistant Community Project Officer of Mehsana.

A Few Showers In Madhya Bharat

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 20.

The following is the all-india weather summary for Saturday, December, 20, 1952:—

A few showers have occurred in north-west Madhya Pradesh and adjoining parts of Madhya Bharat. Saugor reports one inch and Bhopal 1/4 inch of rain. Elsewhere, weather has been dry over the country.

Night temperatures were appreciably above normal in north-east India, west and north-east Uttar Pradesh, south-east Rajasthan, north Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad being markedly so in the central parts of the country and south-east Uttar Pradesh In the Punjab (I), west Rajasthan, coastal Saurashtra and Kutch they were appreciably below normal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Scattered showers are likely in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal and extreme south of the Peninsula. Otherwise, weather will be dry over the country.

SANTA CRUZ FORECAST: Valid till Monday morning: Outlook for the subsequent two days: Dry weather.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST on December 20:

Ahmedabad	82	54	0	0	—0.5
BOMBAY	84	67	0	2.3	—0.8
Calcutta	80	59	0	6.2	+0.7
Madras	82	69	0	18.1	—12.2
Nagpur	80	57	0	0.6	—2.6
Poona	91	57	0	2.2	—2.5
Sholapur	85	62	0	1.2	—3.5
Surat	90	60	0	0	—1.8

PRITT PLACED IN JEOPARDY, SAYS LABOUR M.P.

LONDON, Dec. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. George Wigg, Labour, yesterday submitted to the speaker of the House of Commons that Mr. D N. Pritt, British Barrister defending African leader Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya had been "placed in jeopardy" because he cabled complaints about arrangements for the trial to four British MP's.

He said there was a 'prima facie' case of breach of parliamentary privilege in that Mr. Pritt had been placed in jeopardy as a result of supplying information requested by MP's.

The Speaker Mr. W. S. Morrison ruled that no 'prima facie' case had been made out.

Mr. Wigg said that in an endeavour to elicit facts he and his friends Miss Jenne Less, Mr. Wedgood Benn and Sir Richard Acland—had sent a cable to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Nairobi to supply them the text of motion for contempt or other proceedings in relation to the cable sent by Mr. Pritt.

4 PASSIVE RESISTERS DISCHARGED

CAPETOWN, Dec. 20 (PTI): Four Europeans accused of passive resistance to South Africa's racial segregation laws were discharged by a Capetown magistrate's court yesterday.

They were: Mr. Albert Sachs, a law student at the University of Capetown and son of left-wing trade union leader E. C. "Solly" Sach; Mr. Hymie Rochman, medical student, Mr. Arnold Harrison, a salesman; and Miss Mary Butcher, a social science student.

They had been charged with causing oubstruction at a post office.

African Guard Murdered

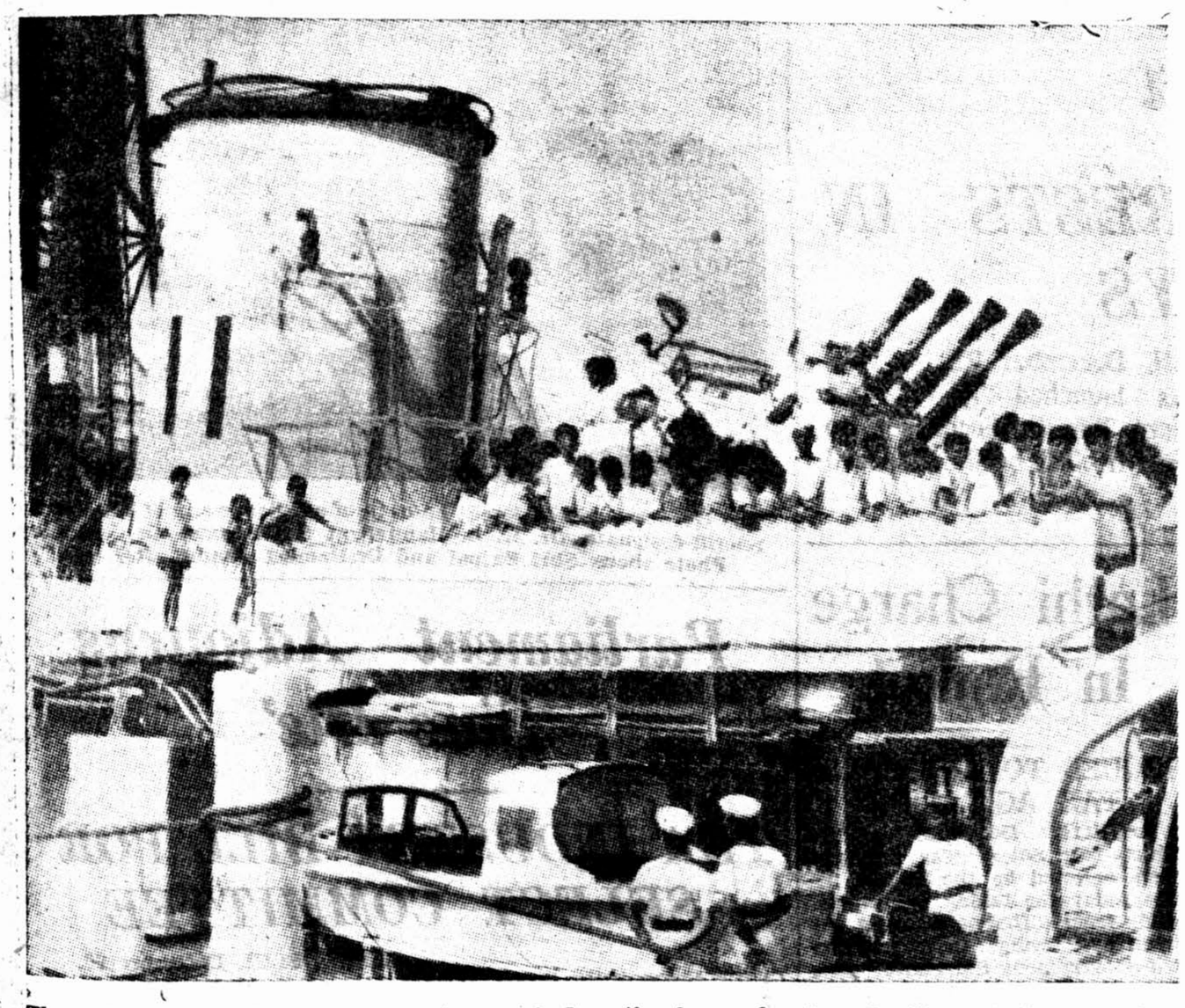
NAIROBI, Dec. 20 (PTI): An african forest guard was murdered yesterday a mile and a half from the treetops hotel at Neri, north of Nairobi, where Queen Elizabeth spent a night watching big game early this year, police reported.

In the same district the bodies of two African soldiers reported missing earlier were found in a river.

Sectional Holiday For Sikhs

The Government of Bombay has declared December 23, 1952 as a sectional holiday to the Sikh members of the staff in Government offices on account of the Birthday of Sri Guru Govind Singhji.

YOUNGSTERS HAVE A LOOK AT IT



The Indian Navy's ships were open to organised parties from sch ools and colleges, to boy scouts and girl guides.

STUDENTS FLOCK TO SEE NAVAL SHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THOUSANDS of school children, college students and N.C.C. cadets swarmed into the Indian Naval Dockyard this morning when the day's programme celebrating Navy Day began.

The visitors showed keen interest in the cruisers, destroyers, mine-sweepers and frigates that were drawn up alongside the quay. Also on display in the docks were various types of Naval armament, fire-fighting equipment and other nautical attractions.

Aboard the Navy's flagship, I.N.S. "Delhi", Rear Admiral N. V. Dickinson, Flag Officer (Flotillas) Indian Fleet, outlined the cruise programme of the Indian Navy for the coming year. He told Pressmen that the fleet would make a couple of voyages to Cochin, one of which would be for joint exercises with the Royal and Pakistani Navies. He was not certain of the venue of the summer cruise but believed the fleet would sail for the Mediterranean for manoeuvres with the British Navy.

CALL TO THE PRESS

Rear Admiral Dickinson called upon the Press to interest the public in their Navy which, he said, was little known to the people inland.

In the afternoon the dockyard was thrown open to the public.

Against the sombre background of the historic ochre-coloured Gateway of India dominating the blue expanse, dotted with dressed-up white warships of India's Navy, the Naval Band marched and counter-marched playing some touching tunes. It was a sea of humanity all round, over which on the top of the Gateway of India fluttered the Indian Naval Ensign. In the history of the Indian Navy, it is believed to be the first time that the Indian Naval Ensign has been hoisted on the Gateway, which was done today to inaugurate the Navy Day Celebrations.

When the band sounded the "Bugle Call" at sunset, the entire gathering stood up when the Naval Ensign was slowly hauled down.

CROSSING OF THE LINE

Over 30,000 people are reported to have visited the Indian Naval Dockyard today, where various displays and exhibitions were given. The feature that won appreciation was the enacting of the "Crossing the Line" ceremony, which is usually performed by warships while crossing the equator. The ceremony consists of King Varuna, Rajpramukh of Madhyarekha, holding court with Queen Varuni and trying the offenders. In the Dockyard today, during the ceremony, some of the spectators including a police officer were tried in Varuna's court and given punishments varying from shaving the man with a two-yard long wooden razor etc.

ON SUNDAY

All these displays, exhibitions etc. will be repeated tomorrow at the Dockyard which will be open to the public by tickets.

Ships in stream were illuminated tonight. The illuminations will also be done tomorrow when there will be fireworks from the ships.

SOLEMN "SUNSET" CEREMONY

One of the most impressive of the naval ceremonies—The Sunset—was witnessed this evening by thousands of citizens at the Gateway of India. The ceremony performed by the combined bands of the Indian Navy under the direction of Lieutenant Commander S. E. Hills was in connection with the Navy Day Celebrations. Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, took the salute when on conclusion of the ceremony the band marched past.

Poona Farewell To General Rajendrasinhji

POONA, December 20.

THREE thousand five hundred troops of the Indian Army, representing all arms and services, were drawn up in a magnificent array this morning at the Race Course ground to bid farewell to Lt-Gen. Maharaj Shree Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, prior to his leaving his Command to take over as the Commander-in-Chief, Army, in January next year.

Long lines of troops completely filled the Race Course grounds from north to south with the olive green of their uniforms blending with the emerald foliage.

Lt-Gen. Rajendrasinhji took the salute at an impressive March Past which was in columns of 72 and took exactly 20 minutes to go past the saluting base.

The Bombay Engineers Group were leading the march past followed by troops from the Signal Corps, Mahrattas, Gorkhas, Service Corps, Medical Corps, Ordnance, Boys Company and the National Cadet Corps from Rajkot which included, amongst others, cadet Sukhdevsinhji, son of Lt-Gen. Rajendrasinhji.

Earlier, on arrival at the Race Course, Lt-Gen. Rajendrasinhji was received with a general salute and thereafter, accompanied by Brigadier Harbhajan Singh who commanded the parade, he inspected the troops standing in an open jeep.

Over 10,000 spectators including representatives of all the three services and high ranking civil officials filled the Race Course stands.

Five regimental bands adding colour and music to the ceremony completed the tail end of the parade. These were the bands of the Armoured Corps Centre and School; Mahratta Light Infantry Regimental Centre; Army Medical Corps; Gorkha Regiment and the Ordnance Corps. The bands were in attendance throughout.

SEVERAL KILLED IN TRAIN CRASH

BERLIN, Dec 20 (PTI-Reuter): The North West German Radio said today that several people were killed and 120 injured in a train crash near Eisenach (East Germany) earlier this week.

The Radio said it was the third train disaster in East Germany in six months.

Reds Welcome It

VIJAYAWADA, Dec. 20: The Andhra Provincial Communist Committee in a statement welcoming Mr. Nehru's statement said that the people had won this glorious victory after forty years of strenuous fight and urged the Andhras to direct their efforts to get the announcement implemented immediately.

No Freight On Goods For Cyclone-Relief

MADRAS, December 19: The Southern Railway will carry free of charge all gift consignments of cloth and grains to the cyclone-affected areas of Tanjore and Tiruchirapally districts.

PAK TRADE MISSION TO TOKYO

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Dec. 20: Pakistan is expected to send a trade mission to Tokyo before the end of December to negotiate a new trade agreement with Japan, it was reliably learnt in Karachi yesterday.

Several important questions are likely to come up at this Pakistan-Japan negotiations, among them being Japan's proposal for a "most favoured nation" treatment.

SEMINAR ON GANDHIAN IDEAS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

A SEMINAR on the "Contribution of Gandhian Outlook and Techniques to the Solution of Tensions Within and Between Nations" will be held in New Delhi from January 5 to January 17, 1953.

The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, will inaugurate the Seminar. The Seminar is being organised by the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with the UNESCO.

The foreign participants in the Seminar are Lord Boyd Orr (U.K.); Dr. Ralph Bunche (U.S.A.), Prof. G. Tucci, the well-known Italian orientalist; Madame Cecilia Merieles, Brazilian poetess and educationist, whose poem on the assassination of Gandhiji was widely published; Prof. Massignon, of the College de France; Dr. Mohammad Hussein Haikal, former President of the Egyptian Senate, and winner of the Fuad I prize in Arabic literature; and Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, well-known pacifist of Japan who has written several pamphlets on Gandhian techniques of non-violence.

The participants from India are Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Acharya Narendra Deva, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Acharya Kripalani. Prof. Humayun Kabir will participate as a representative of the Government of India.

The idea of holding the Seminar arose out of a decision of the first Conference of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with the UNESCO regarding the chalking out of a world-wide programme of action to promote universal peace and goodwill among nations, after an intensive study of Gandhiji's ideas and techniques. It was felt that a preliminary exchange of opinion between Indian and foreign thinkers would be helpful in this connection.

WORST AIR CRASH IN HISTORY

MOSES LAKE, (Washington), December 20 (PTI-Reuter): A huge American military transport plane with 132 people aboard crashed and burned when taking off from Larson Air Force base here today.

An Air Force spokesman said: "Some persons got out alive."

The plane, A C-124, biggest United States military aircraft in service was destroyed by the petrol-fed flames soon after the crash.

Larson officials said the giant transport was on a "routine training flight."

UPA says: Officials at the nearby Larsen Air Force base said there were 29 survivors.

Rajaji's Statement On Cyclone Havoc

TANJORE, Dec. 20 (PTI).

THOUGH at the cost of the people of Tanjore, Madras State gained a great deal as a result of the recent cyclone, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras stated here yesterday.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "Tanjore has suffered by the cyclone but the rains that came to so many districts over the frontiers of Tanjore have benefited the people at large. When the last week of November began without any signs of monsoon breaking out, the State had to give up all hopes, but then the cyclone came and everything changed. I may say that in the balance Madras has gained a great deal though at the cost of the people of Tanjore to whom, all sympathy and help must go from all parts of the country in a generous measure."

The Chief Minister, in a statement containing his impressions of his tour of the south, said that he did not think the produce would be affected considerably, even though 50,000 acres of paddy had been affected by the cyclone.

Mr. Rajagopalachari apprised that 1,62,000 houses 13,000 acres of plantain groves 2,500 acres of betel vine and 50,000 acres of paddy fields had been damaged by the recent cyclone.

Rupees 2,62,866 had so far been distributed among 20,894 of the 35,000 families requiring to be rehabilitated, he said.

GOREGAON: The villagers, from Goregaon, in Mangaon Taluka, have chalked out a plan to erect a 'Smarak Mandir' in commemoration of the late Shri Waman Malhar Joshi, well-known philosopher and noted Marathi writer, by raising a sum of nearly twenty thousand rupees.

GENOCIDE CONVENTION

UNITED NATIONS, December 19 (PTI): The Legal Committee of the General Assembly today adopted a resolution on the Chinese text of the Genocide Convention proposed by the Nationalist Government of China.

The resolution asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to forward to signatory states a revised text of the Chinese version of the Convention—provided by Nationalist China and seek those Government's acceptance or objection in regard to the new text.

According to the Chinese delegate, the resolution would "draw attention to certain errors of translation" in the Chinese text. But the originator of the Genocide Convention has said that changes in the Chinese would change the complexion of the term genocide and might bring within its scope even multiple homicide.

The Indian view on the resolution was that the question in issue apart from its merits, was inseparably connected with the issue of China's representation in the United Nations. Mr. P. K. Bannerjee told the Committee that without entering into the merits of the proposal the Indian delegation regretted the absence of a representative of four hundred million Chinese people at the U.N.

Tunisian Resisters Taken To Sahara

THOUSANDS OF ARRESTS IN PAST TWO DAYS

NEW DELHI, December 21.

THE French commander in Tunisia General Garbay, has launched "a full-scale military offensive in the whole countryside" in Southern Tunisia, according to a cable received by the Tunisian Office in New Delhi from Mr. Taieb Slim, special delegate of Tunisia in Asia, who is now in Djakarta.

Mr. Slim said in his cable that he had received information that thousands of arrests had been made in the last 48 hours and "men and women are being transported in truck-loads to unknown destinations in the Sahara".

In the isle of Jerba "a reign of terror" prevailed with the towns surrounded by armed forces the cable said.

"No attempt is being made to spare the unarmed villagers or peasants, the punitive expedition is mounted with armour and artillery and yesterday **tanks roared through villages with guns blazing and eighty houses were razed to the ground**" the cable added.

The offensive, according to Mr. Slim, was intended to "wipe out the resistance which in recent days has gained strength there and captured several French posts".

NEHRU RULES OUT WAR

Address To Asian Students' Convention

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20: Prime Minister Nehru today ruled out war as a method through which any objective could be gained in the world now.

Addressing the Asian Students' Convention for United Nations here Mr. Nehru said: "Any war today does not lead, even in face of full victory, to the objective aimed at."

"War is, and ought to be," said Mr. Nehru, "out of date today not for moral reasons but practical reasons". This should be so not for idealistic or ethical reasons but for practical ones as war was something which did not lead to results one wanted.

Mr. Nehru said this question of approach to war was a very important one as it affected not something distant but every individual's life. Today people talked of atomic warfare and many eminent scientists thought that if atomic bombs were used in quantity, the whole world would be affected by their radio active waves, so that nobody could escape. This was, therefore, a problem which every individual had to come to grips with.

The Convention which is organised jointly by the International Students' Movement for United Nations, Paris, and the United Nations Students' Association of India, Delhi, is being attended by student delegates from seventeen Asian countries and observers from a few Western countries. No delegate from any Communist country is participating in the Convention.

The immediate object of the Convention, in the words of Dr. S. N. Sen, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Convention and Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, who also spoke, is to "propagate the United Nations ideas by organising fresh units of the United Nations Students' Association where they do not exist at present".

Among those who addressed the Convention attended by about 1,000 students and members of the Diplomatic Corps, were: Mr. B. N. Rau, Judge of the International Court of Justice, who inaugurated the Convention, Mr. Chester Bowles United States Ambassador, Mr. Najibullah Khan, Afghanistan Ambassador, and Mr. Soedarsono, Indonesian Ambassador.

NEW SHERIFF SWORN IN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The new Sherrif of Bombay was sworn in today.

Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, the Governor of Bombay administered the oath of allegiance and of office to Dr. K. A. Hamid, the new Sherrif, at Raj Bhavan this morning.

Mr. Morarji Desai, the Chief Minister, Mr. M. D. Bhansali, Chief Secretary to the Government and Mr. D. S. Joshi, Secretary, Home Department were present.

POONA, (H.S.): The Poona Municipal Corporation in its meeting, held yesterday, decided to accord civic reception to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, former Law Minister, Union Government, and sanctioned Rs. 500 for meeting the expenses of this reception.

BEY YIELDS

TUNIS, Dec. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The Bey of Tunis has signed two reform decrees at French request, which he had refused to approve earlier in the week. His refusal after first agreeing to sign them led to a Franco-Tunisian crisis.

The Bey also pledged this morning that he would put his seal on about 60 laws, mainly dealing with finance "in the near future". They are laws which have accumulated during the past eight months.

Lathi Charge In Rajkot

SEQUEL TO ANTI-SALES TAX AGITATION

RAJKOT, Dec. 20 (PTI): Thirty-four Sales Tax agitators were arrested by the Rajkot police today for taking out processions from different areas of the town and trying to march into the Government Secretariat area.

At the Mochi Bazar railway crossing in front of the Government Secretariat buildings the police resorted to a mild lathi charge in the evening to disperse a crowd of about one thousand people, as stones were pelted at the police by some persons. One constable was injured as a result of stone-throwing.

In Rajkot seven persons arrested yesterday in connection with stone-throwing incidents were produced before a magistrate who released them on a bail of Rs. 300 each.

Plea For Old Sales Tax

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20 (PTI): Mr. Amritlal Hargovindas, President of the Gujerat Chamber of Commerce, which represents more than 120 trade and industrial organisations of Gujerat in a "direct appeal" to the Government of Bombay assured the "complete co-operation" "of the Gujerat business community if the Government reverted to the single-point Sales Tax system and floated a loan to meet a shortfall in revenue under old basis".

CONGRESS DELEGATES ELECTION

Pardivala's Complaint

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Returning Officers of the Districts concerned have declared the results of the Delegates' Elections for which poll took place today, Sat. 20th December 1952, as under:

COLABA—No. of Voters: 4,890

Shri Prayag Narayan Shukla 934 (Declared elected), Shri H. R. Pardivala 501, Shri Narayan Sitaram Joshi 408, Shri Mahabir Prasad Biharilal 23, Shri B. K. Gholap 9. Total voting: 1,875.

KHARA TALAO—No. of Voters: 6,363

Shri Eshakbhai A. Bandookwala 1,008 (Declared elected), Shri Jankidas B. Khandelwal 494, Shri Mohemadalli Aliji Dhorajiwala 159. Total voting: 1,661.

FANASWADI—No. of voters: 2,383

Shri Karunashankar H. Trivedi 461 (Declared elected), Shri Tribhuvandas H. Bhatt 143, Shri Khelshankar P. Dave 131. Total voting 735.

GIRGAUM—No. of voters: 4,292

Shri Manishankar Deoshankar Joshi 406 (Declared elected), Shri Mohanlal Manibhai Desai 395. Total voting: 803.

GRANT RD.—No. of voters: 2,361

Shri Sayaji Laxman Silam 1,028 (Declared elected), Shri Ramchandra T. Nanavati 373. Total voting: 1,401.

Contest having been avoided for the Delegates' Election from Naigaum Constituency, there will be no polling for the said Constituency on Sunday, the 21st December 1952, as previously announced.

Polling will take place in the following constituencies today: Umarkhadi, Vadala, Love Grove East, Worli, Prabhadevi, Dadar and Goregaon-Borivli.

Pradivala's Allegations

The charge that every kind of imaginable and unimaginable corrupt practice had been used at the Congress elections in Colaba was made by Mr. H. R. Pardivalla before a large crowd which had gathered in the Congress House to hear the results of elections held in the city today. Mr. Pardivalla was a candidate for the BPCC from Colaba Ward.

Before the counting commenced Mr. Pardiwalla lodged his protest with the General Secretary of the BPCC and the Returning Officer of the Colaba Ward.

The Governor administered the oath of allegiance and of office to the Sheriff-designate Dr. K. A. Hamied at Raj Bhavan on Saturday. Photo shows Shri Bajpai and Dr. Hamied signing after oath.

Parliament Adjourns 'Sine Die'

TEA INDUSTRY BILL FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, December 20.

THE House of the People today concluded its six-week winter session and adjourned sine die.

Before dispersing, the House passed the abducted persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Bill and referred to a select committee a Bill to provide for the control of tea industry by the Union Government.

GURBUXANI'S ARREST

Prime Minister Nehru told Dr. Choitram Gidwani that Dr. Bhagwandas Gurbuxani was arrested by the Pakistan authorities on November 22 last. Dr. Gurbuxani ceased to have any connection with the evacuation transit camp at Karachi from September 1, 1952.

The Government of India had made no enquiry from the Pakistan Government as to what were the reasons of his arrest.

PAK SHARES AND SECURITIES

The Finance Minister Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh indicated in the House of the People today that the value of shares and debentures held by the Indian nationals in Pakistan companies was estimated at about Rs. 193 lakhs as on June 30, 1948.

Replying to a short notice question by Mr. L. N. Mishra the Finance Minister added that exports of Pakistan securities and shares from this country to Pakistan required the permission of the Reserve Bank of India as they involved transfer of capital. In five cases, permission had been given which included Rs. 26.3 lakhs to the United Eastern Agency, Bombay, Rs. 30 lakhs to the United Commercial Bank and Rs. 15 lakhs to the Ganesh Flour Mills.

Asked if as a result of the ban on export of securities the Indian holders were incurring losses, the Finance Minister said that since the Pakistan authorities did not allow repatriation of the sale proceeds of Pakistan securities and shares to India, the question of loss did not arise.

No Rubber Exports

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, said in the House of the People today that the Government of India did not propose to allow export of rubber from India, as it was not in the interest of the country, which was not self-sufficient in rubber.

Replying to a short notice question of the present problem of accumulation of rubber stocks in South India, Mr. Krishnamachari explained that it had been a recurring feature at this time every year, mainly because production during the months of September to December was usually high, while off-take of rubber was at the normal level.

DIFFERENTIAL PRICE OF SODA ASH

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, said in the House of the People today that the Government would certainly try to find out why higher prices were being charged by U. K. firms for soda ash exported to India than soda ash sold by them for home consumption.

The Commerce and Industry Minister in a prepared statement said that the "differential prices for home consumption in the U.K. and for export to India happen to be a matter worthwhile investigating."

Distinguished Jurist's Call At Civil Liberties Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. NARES CHANDRA SEN GUPTA, a distinguished jurist, in his presidential address to the All-India Liberties Conference here today, called upon the people to make a strong stand, not only to seek small ameliorations in the present Acts, nor even small changes in the Constitution, "but to ask for a root and branch reform, to pluck out from the heart of the Constitution this blasting canker of Preventive Detention."

Over 110 delegates from all over the country attended the two-day Conference which opened here at the Forbes Gujarati Hall. The Conference, organised under the auspices of the All-India Civil Liberties Council, will have "Freedom of Person" and "Freedom of the Press" as the main issues for discussion. The continuance in force of the various Public Safety Acts will also be considered at the Conference.

A number of draft resolutions bearing on the preventive detention, freedom of expression, the Press Act, the Press Commission, the Public Safety Acts and the International Covenant on Human Rights will be discussed at the Conference for adoption.

STOP PRESS

POONA TO HAVE ART GALLERY

POONA, Dec. 20 (UPI): Poona will have an Art Gallery of her own next year and a provision of Rs. 100,000 has been made in the budget estimates of the Poona Municipal Corporation for 1953-54 for that purpose.

Lid Off Zafrullah's Offer

NEHRU SEES THROUGH THE GAME

Says Azad Forces Are 100 Per Cent Pakistan Army

NEW DELHI, December 20.

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru said today that the latest suggestion made by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistani Foreign Minister, in regard to demilitarization of Kashmir, was "far worse" than most of the suggestions that India had to consider so far.

"The suggestion made is very ingenuous, which can take in only the unwary and those who do not know the facts of the case," he said.

Mr. Nehru made this observation while replying to a short notice question in the House of the People by Mr. M. S. Gurupadaswamy, a member of the Praja Socialist Party. Mr. Nehru said the Government of India had neither accepted nor agreed to accept the resolution sponsored by the U.K. and U.S. representatives in regard to Kashmir.

STRENGTH OF TROOPS

The representative of Pakistan, said Mr. Nehru, delivered a very long speech in the security council a few days ago. The Government of India had not seen the full text of the speech yet, but from the extracts that they had received it appeared that he was prepared generally to accept the resolution, although he had criticised parts of it. At the same time, he had put forward various other proposals relating to the strength of troops to be maintained on either side of the cease-fire line. The Indian delegation in the U.N. had made it clear that there were certain parts of the resolution which they could not accept.

INGENIOUS AND WORSE

Asked to comment upon the latest proposal of Mr. Zafrullah Khan in the U. N. in regard to withdrawal of their forces from Kashmir and his agreeing to India stationing 28,000 troops provided "Azad Kashmir" forces were kept intact, Mr. Nehru remarked in his speech, Mr. Zafrullah Khan has made out for the unwary that he is offering something new. It involves two things.

A very large and well armed Pakistan force is in the territory which is called "Azad Kashmir" territory. Mr. Zafrullah Khan says that he will withdraw the Pakistan army, but the socalled Azad forces, which are absolutely hundred per cent part of the Pakistan Army, well trained and well equipped, will remain there. This means that while Dr. Graham was discussing reduction of forces and also the suggestion that Pakistan might retain a few thousand forces, according to Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan should retain 20,000 to 30,000 troops, because he calls them not Pakistan troops, but Azad troops. The suggestion made is very ingenious and can only take in the unwary and those who do not know the facts of the case".

Shri Gurupadaswami enquired what was the underlying reason for the Anglo-American powers bringing forward this resolution and Pakistan voluntarily agreeing to it? Was this resolution fashioned by London and Washington in consultation with Pakistan?

Mr. Nehru:—the Hon'ble member wants to know what other countries do and I cannot answer that.

Mr. K. K Basu:—In view of the continuous machinations of the Anglo-American forces, has the Government considered the possibility of withdrawing the Kashmir case from U.N.

Mr. Nehru:—The Government do not propose to take any such step.

The Prime Minister said that the whole Pakistan army was round about Azad Kashmir and the Azad Force was estimated at 30 to 32 battalions.

Mr. T. Choudhry:—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an observation made by the "Lawn" the mouthpiece of the Muslim League that if this offer of Zafrullah Khan is rejected then the only way left open for Pakistan is war? Has the Prime Minister any observation to make?

Mr. Nehru:—None sir.

The Prime Minister made a statement on the facts relating to the occurrences at Chhamb in Jammu on the afternoon of December 14, while replying to another short notice question. The point was raised by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Hindu Mahasabha President.

Chhamb, said Mr. Nehru, was a small town near the Pakistan border and a violent crowd armed with lathis, axes and stones attacked the tehsil buildings.

Sardar Sohan Singh, first class magistrate who was on duty tried to persuade the leaders of the crowd to disperse peacefully. No need was paid to this and the crowd forced their way through the police cordon and entered the tehsil building where they hoisted the flag. Thereafter, they proceeded to the police station where they attacked the police party The inspector on duty, Amar Nath Jain was attacked with lathis and his arm fractured, while sub-inspector Aishiram and eight constables were wounded, one of them getting an axe wound on his head. The magistrate on duty thereupon ordered fire to be opened.

As a result of this, one man was

(Continued On Page 17)

Heard In Parliament

"I for one will not accept a woman who was abducted from my side five years ago."—Mr. Loknath Mishra.

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"I beseech the House to drop the bill, but I will support it, because I am bound to obey the Prime Minister."—Mr. Loknath Mishra.

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"What the Jammu leaders have said I do not know. But usually, they say the wrong thing and at the wrong place."—Pandit Nehru.

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"You cannot go and pay compliments to the abductor and ask him to hand over the lady."—Pandit Nehru.

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"I will not say what a Congress member of the Council of States has said to the effect that those in charge of recovery are abducting persons themselves, instead of helping the abductors."—Mr. N. C. Chatterjee.

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"Am I visible to you, sir?"—Mr. Loknath Mishra to the Chair.

Deputy Speaker: "Extremely well; but I am going to call you."

POONA FAREWELL TO RAJENDRASINHJI

3,500 men drawn from all arms and services and commanded by Brigadier Harbhajan Singh, Commander, Poona Sub-Area, took part in a farewell parade for the Commander-in-Chief-designate Lt-Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji at the Poona Race Course ground, Poona, Saturday morning. Picture shows Gen. Rajendrasinhji standing on a jeep inspecting the men on parade.

VINOBA BHAVE

HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

PATNA, Dec. 20 (PTI): The condition of Acharya Vinoba Bhave continues to cause anxiety, according to Mr. Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, who returned here this afternoon from Chandil.

Acharya Bhave's temperature this morning, Mr. Singh said, was below 100 degrees but he has developed slight headache and pain in the stomach.

Mr. Singh telephonically informed President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru yesterday about the seriousness of Acharya Bhave's health and requested them to come over to Chandil to persuade him to take medicine.

Dr. Sri Krisna Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, and Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, Revenue Minister will be flying to Chandil tomorrow to see Acharya Bhave again.

Troops Do Strikers' Work

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Commonwealth troops due to return to Korea from leave in Japan have been held back to stoke boliers, cook and clean up at the Ebisu Base because of a strike of 14,000 Japanese workers who want pay increases and an end of the year bonus.

AMALGAMATION: The two villages of Brahmangaon and Badhvangaon, in Sheogaon Taluka of Ahmednagar District, will be amalgamated into one village from January 1, 1953. After amalgamation, the village will be known as Vijaypur.

TAPPING OF PHONE MESSAGES

Stormy Exchanges In Upper House

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (PTI).

THE Council of States today sent the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill for circulation to elicit public opinion by March 1, 1953.

The Law Minister told the Council that during the budget session, this bill and the special marriages bill would be referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses.

The Law Minister's motion for circulation was adopted after nearly four hours of heated debate during which one Congress member, Mr. K. Ramarao said that the way in which some of the Congress members were interrupting the supporters of the bill made him feel that the bill might not go through "without the help of the opposition." Mr. C. G. K. Reddy (Praja Socialist) promptly assured the opposition support.

The Council of States today returned to the House of the People, without any change, the appropriation bill for Rs. 10.36 crores in respect of supplementary demands for grants for 1952-53.

During the debate on the bill Mr. Bhupesh Gupta (Communist-West Bengal) complained that telephone messages in Calcutta were being intercepted. He also asked the minister to look into the case of one telephone operator who he said, had been retrenched in Calcutta on political grounds, though the reason given for her dismissal was that she was a temporary employee.

Replying to the debate the Minister for Revenue and Expenditure, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, said retrenchments in departments were carried out in accordance with the demand of parliament for economy in expenditure.

STATE INTERCEPTS

Mr. Tyagi said that the posts and telegraphs department did not intercept any telephone calls. But the state Government had powers under the Indian telegraphs act to order interception of messages in the interests of security. It was not every message that was intercepted. It was only in extraordinary cases when repeated reports were received that a particular person was indulging in subversive activities, that interception was ordered.

When Mr. Gupta tried to intervene and started speaking, Mr. Mahavir Tyagi raised his voice and said that Government was responsible for the security and maintenance of law and order and they could not only divest themselves of these powers.

The operator concerned had been reminded as the department was convinced that she was associated with subversive activities.

The discharges in such cases were made in accordance with rules framed by the Home Ministry.

"DOUBLE VOICE"

During the third reading debate, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said that it was "an unimaginable shame that Government should embark on a scheme for tapping telephone conversations of citizens. As regards the telephone

(Continued On Page 17)

Prakasam Group Against Nehru's Statement

MADRAS, December 20 (PTI).

ABOUT twenty prominent Andhras of the city today declared Prime Minister Nehru's announcement on Andhra State issue "not acceptable" to them.

After a three-hour discussion within closed doors, the Andhra leaders released a resolution adopted by them which stated. "This meeting considers that the announcement of Pandit Nehru on the Andhra State is "not acceptable to the Andhras as an Andhra State without sharing the benefits of the city of Madras and its environs would result in economic, social and financial breakdown and is in disregard of the just claims of the Andhras for the city of Madras."

Mr. T. Prakasam, Praja-Socialist leader, presided over the meeting which was attended, among others, by Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, the Raja of Vizianagaram, Mr. Teneti Viswanatham and Dr. K. V. Swami.

The Bombay Chronicle

Will publish on Monday Dec. 22 the complete results of the S.S.C. Examination held in October last.

KENNY (91) HELPS SIDDHARTH LEAD BY 141 RUNS

Ruia Loses Half Side For 146 In Second Knock

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Siddharth College were well on the way to retaining their hold on the Inter-College Cricket Championship at the end of the 2nd day's play in the final now being played at the Brabourne Stadium.

The overnight not outs R B Kenny and S D Rege, who came together at 113 last evening, went on to hit up a century partnership and Kenny was unlucky to miss his century by nine runs only. His 91 included eleven hits to the ropes.

The holders were all out for 267 runs, establishing a lead of 141 runs over Ruia College whom they had dismissed yesterday for 126 runs.

The Ruia College batting a second time lost half their side for only 146 runs by the end of the day's play, having just wiped out their deficit.

Patankar, the Ruia opening batsman scored 59 valuable runs with six fours as his principal scoring strokes.

B. J. Govadia, who claimed four Ruia wickets in the first innings, was again successful with the leather, claiming three of the five wickets that fell today.

The scores were:—

Ruia College (1st Innings) 126

Siddharth College (1st Innings)

H. M. Dadachanji run out 26; A. J. Wagle st. Patankar b V. G. Lele 25; S. P. Bhatia lbw Chitre 15; N. S. Thamane lbw Lele 4; R. B. Kenny c Lele b Karnik 91; R. V. Rege c Walawalkar b Krishna Mohan 5; S. D. Rege c Shetkar b Karnik 37; B. J. Govadia b Karnik 30; S. V. Nadkarni b Karnik 16; R. D. Shetty not out 1; V. S. Lajmi b Lele 2; Extras 15. TOTAL 267.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. M. Karnik 21-8-52-4; Hardikar 14-4-44-0; B. R. Vaidya 2-1-8-0; G. S. Walawalkar 6-0-24-0; A. D. Chitre 14-2-44-1; V. G. Lele 16.5-0-70-3; V. Krishna Mohan 1-0-3-1; M. S. Khanolkar 1-0-7-0.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 46; 2 for 52; 3 for 68; 4 for 76; 5 for 113; 6 for 216; 7 for 224; 8 for 263; 9 for 264; 10 for 267.

Ruia College (2nd Innings)

C. T. Patankar c Dadachanji b Govadia 59, N. S. Chavan b Dadachanji 2; V. Krishna Mohan c Bhatia b Govadia 1; A. D. Chitre st. Thamane b Nadkarni 23; M. S. Khanolkar lbw Govadia 25; Lele batting 26; B. M. Karnik batting 5; Extras 5. TOTAL (for 5 wkts) 146.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 4; 2 for 13; 3 for 82; 4 for 93; 5 for 128.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Govadia 21-7-51-3; Dadachanji 7-2-11-1; R. D. Shetty 22-11-31-0; S. V. Nadkarni 10-3-19-1; S. D. Rege 3-0-13-0; R. V. Rege 4-0-16-0.

Bombay Amateurs To Go South

BOMBAY, Friday: Bombay Amateurs are leaving Bombay on December 21 by the Janata Express to Kozhekode to play the First round of the Sait Nagjee Amarsee Memorial All India Football tournament in which they will meet Trich Union (Trichinopoly) on December 25. The members of the team are: Nagappa, Sheshappa, Sheenappa, Narain, Sanil, Moshin, Lakshman, Bhaskar, Nagraj, Nathan, Ashok, Vittal, Wageia, Bhoja, Sanjeeva and Seetharam.

FRENCH BOXING CHAMP WINS

PARIS, December 20 (UPA): France's middleweight boxing champion Charles Humez won convincing victory over up and coming Micky Laurent when the referee stopped the fight in the fifth round of their non-title bout at Palais Des Sports last night.

Soccer Player May Retire

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20 (UPA): T. Aao, India's soccer skipper at the 1948 Olympic Games, will probably never play football again due to ill health, according to a report received here.

Dr. Telimaran Aao last appeared bigtime football as recently as this year's I.F.A. Shield final, in which he turned out for Mohan Bagan.

Returning to Dibrugarh to join service at the Assam Medical College, he was shortly after admitted into hospital there, reported to be suffering from "serious lung trouble".

He is reported to be making good progress, but it is believed he will retire from the game for good as a result of his illness.

B.C. ROY'S XI TO MEET PAKISTAN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20 (PTI): Efforts were still being made to induce Col. C. K. Nayudu and S. Mushtaq Ali to play for Dr. B. C. Roy's XI in the three-day festival match against Pakistan, commencing here on December 23, Mr. A. N. Ghosh, Honorary Secretary of the Cricket Association of Bengal said today.

Dr. Roy's team will be selected from the following players:—Col. C. K. Nayudu, Lala Amarnath, S. Mushtaq Ali, Shute Banerji, Om Prakash, J. Shodhan, Divecha, Gul Mahomed, C. S. Nayudu, S. Banerji, N. Chowdhury, Nirmal Chatterji, P. Sen, S. K. Girdhari, Shivaji Bose and B. Frank.

Victoria Forced To Follow On

BALLARAT (Victoria), Dec. 20 (PTI-Reuter): The South African cricketers drew their two-day match here today after forcing Victoria country to follow on, 222 runs behind.

The tourists declared their first innings at 305 for five wickets and then dismissed the home side for 83. Victoria country made 142 for five wickets in their second innings before the close.

Austrian Soccer Team To Visit Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20 (PTI). An Austrian professional football team will arrive here on January 6 to play three exhibition matches on January 8, 10 and 13 or January 9, 10 and 13.

The teams to oppose the Austrian visitors will be Mohun Bagan, an IFA Eleven and an AIFF Eleven respectively.

The Secretary of the Indian Football Association said he has been authorised by the Tour Commitee of the Association to take steps to explore chances of an IFA team touring the Far East during the forthcoming football season.

BRITISH TEST PLAYER DEAD

BEBINGTON, (England), Dec. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Harry Makepeace former Lancashire and England cricketer and international footballer died at his home here yesterday, aged 71.

Mr. Makepeace played four times for England in test matches against Australia during the 1921-22 tour scoring a century in the fourth game at Melbourne.

During his 24 years of first class cricket, he scored 25,745 for an average of 36.15 including 43 centuries. Until last September he was coach to the Lancashire county team.

"SAHITYA AKADAMI"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20: The Government of India has decided to establish a National Academy of Letters, it was officially announced here tonight.

The academy, which will be known as "Sahitya Akadami" is being established, the announcement added, "to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the ecountry".

DHYAN CHAND HOCKEY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, and Central Railway, Bombay, today entered the semi-finals of the Dhyan Chand Hockey tournament here. While Hindustan Aircraft beat Delhi Police in a keen encounter by three goals to one, the Central Railway fought hard against New Stars, Delhi, to win the match by two goals to one.

Madhya Pradesh Gains Lead Of 50 Over U.P.

NAGPUR, December 20 (PTI).

MADHYA PRADESH scored fast 50 runs with two wickets in play in the Ranji Trophy tie with runs were made in 335 minutes. and gained a first innings lead of hand at the close of second day's Uttar Pradesh here today. Her 330

All her batsmen, except Rahim, the only non-scorer, attacked the U.P. bowling and provided delightful cricket to watch. A solid knock of 58 runs by the opening batsman Mandpe followed by a captain's innings of 69 by Kamraj Kesari helped the home side to put up a respectable total. All-rounder Kesari, who made a shaky start, settled down soon and hit all round the wicket; his 69 included six fours. He was clean bowled by Shivshankar.

The bright feature of the day's play, however, was attractive batting by Riaz Khan, who, in an eighth wicket partnership, with enterprising Godbole added 78 runs in 57 minutes. Soon after the new ball was taken at 314, however, Godbole fell a victim to Shivshankar and was caught behind the wicket by Kasim Jeeva.

The bowlers had once again little help from the wicket today and fielding lapses proved costly for the visitors. Balbir Khanna and Shivshankar were the successful bowlers with four and three wickets each, while Sunir Banerjee took one wicket.

UTTAR PRADESH (1st Innings) 274

MADHYA PRADESH (1st Innings) 330 for 8 Wkts.

M W Mandpe c Gopal Mathur b Shivshankar 58, A K Kelkar b Banerjee 16, S S Jog c Sirmansingh b Khanna 34, S A Rahim c and b Khanna 0, Kamraj Kesri b Shivshankar 69, W D Sane c Banerji b Khanna 23, M K Sarwate b Khanna 21, Riaz Khan batting 64, D S Godbole c Kasim Jeeva b Shivshankar 34, G L Patel batting 1, Extras 10, TOTAL for eight wickets 330.

Fall of wickets. 1/38, 2/94, 3/94, 4/126, 5/172, 6/213, 7/250, and 8/328.

Bowling Analysis: Shivshankar 17-2-62-3; Rangji Saxsena 3-0-13-0; Balbir Khanna 26-3-89-4; Najamuddin 8-2-18-0; Sunil Banerjee 15-3-30-1; G. Mathur 11-1-32-0; Simran Singh 19-2-61-0; Zamir Alvi 9-2-15-0.

EAST ZONE TAIL REFUSES TO WAG

Bowling Honours For Pak's Mohamood Hussein

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 20 (PTI).

BENGAL'S dashing batsman Benjamin Frank saved the East Zone XI from a complete rout with a punishing knock of 93 today, the second day of their three-day match against the Pakistani tourists at the Kenan Stadium here.

He came in when East Zone were three down for 21 runs only and Pakistan's pace bowler Mohamood Hussein had complete command of the situation. Hussein had claimed three victims for eight runs only. East Zone batsmen seemed to have no answer to his pace and swing. But with his free hitting Frank slowly got on top of the attack and put on 122 runs for the fourth wicket in partnership with Sudhir Das, thus pulling his side out of the critical situation. Frank's 93 included fourteen fours and three sixes and took only 92 minutes to compile.

Anwar Hussein the tourists' skipper, declared their first innings closed at the overnight total of 345 for seven. East Zone avoided the follow on, but were out for 211 half an hour before tea, 134 runs behind.

Pakistan began their second innings disastrously losing Hanif and Nazar for 12 runs only in the 20 minutes play before tea. They had further setbacks after tea when Imtiaz and Wazir Mohammed were dismissed for fourteen runs and a duck respectively. They finished the day, however, 185 runs ahead with six second innings wickets standing.

BOWLING HONOURS

Bowling probably at his fastest on the Kenan Stadium's jute matting wicket, Mohamood Hussein took five wickets for 42 runs. Khalid Quraishi, Pakistan's legbreak bowler ran through the East Zone tail, claiming the last two wickets leg before in one over. He also had a good average of three for 37.

Dismissing East Zone for only 211 runs, the tourists also began their second knock disastrously. They lost Hanif and Nazar cheaply for 12 runs. Sudhir Das who opened the attack with the breeze from the north end troubled the Pakistan batsmen with his swingers, which came off quicker this time than they had done before. Taking advantage the fading light he took two quick wickets at the fag end of the day and returned the analysis of three for 25 runs.

SCORE-BOARD

Pakistan XI (First Innings) 345 for seven declared.

East Zone XI (First Innings) 211

Shivaji Bose c Khurshid Ahmed b Mohammed Hussein 0; Om Prakash b Mohammed Hussein 7; Sudhir Das b Khalid Quraishi 37; N. Chatterjee b Mohammed Hussein 4; B. Frank c Anwar Hussein b Amir Elahi 93; L. Pari c Khurshid Ahmed b Mohammed Hussein 12; Shute Banerjee not out 34; S. K. Girdhari c Hanif Mohammed b Israr Ali 8; R. Lewis (hit wicket) b Mohammed Hussein 4; B. Patnaik lbw Khalid Quarishi 1; B. Moitra lbw Khalid Quraishi 0. Extras 11. Total all out 211.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 0; 2 for 13; 3 for 21; 4 for 143; 5 for 151; 6 for 174; 7 for 184; 8 for ;195; 9 for 211.

Bowling Analysis: Mohammed Hussein 20|6|52|5; Anwar Hussein 6|1|27|0; Israr Ali 13|3|38|1; Khalid Quraishi 11|1|37|3; Amir Elahi 9|1|46|1.

Pakistan XI (2nd Innings)

Nazar Moammed c B. Moitra b Om Prakash 6; Hanif Mohammed c Om Praksh b Sudhir Das 6; Khurshid Ahmed not out 18; Imtiaz Ahmed c Moitra b Sudhir Das 14; Wazir Mohammed c Shute Banerjee b Sudhir Das 0; Israr Ali not out 1. Extras 6. Total for four wickets 51.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 8; 2 for 12; 3 for 44; 4 for 44.

Bowling Analysis: Om Prakash 8|2|20|1; Sudhir Das 8|0|25|3.

Davis Cup

U.S. BEAT ITALY

SYDNEY, Dec. 20 (PTI-Reuter): United States beat Italy by five matches to zero in the Inter-Zone Davis Cup tie here.

America won the last two singles Hamilton Richardson beating Rolando Del Bello 7|5, 6|3, 5|7, 6|3 and Tony Trabert defeating Fusto Gardini 6|3, 5|7, 7|5, 6|3.

Richardson and Del Bello reserve singles players, were nominated for today's match as the United States had already established a decisive lead yesterday.

The United States will meet Australia in the challenger round in Adelaide on December 29, 30 and 31.

GHULAM AHMED FIRM

HYDERABAD, Dec. 20 (PTI): Ghulam Ahmed said here today that he had finally decided not to undertake the West Indies tour due to "domestic reasons".

He added he had informed the Cricket Board of Control accordingly and that they had agreed to his request.

Bihar Lawn Tennis

PATNA, Dec. 20 (PTI): Krishnan today won the Singles Crown in the Bihar and Eastern Lawn Tennis Championships beating Vishnu Mohan in staright sets.

President Compliments Horace Lindrum

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (PTI): Horace Lindrum, world professional Snooker Champion and Billiards Champion of Australia played an exhibition match against Ram Singh, the well-known amateur player of Northern India, at Rashtrapati Bhavan here this evening.

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and India's Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur were among the select gathering that witnessed the brilliant display given by the Australian. He demonstrated how the top of the table position is obtained via the red winner in the centre pockets.

Dr. Prasad was impressed by the trick and fancy shots that the champion reeled off one after another and he complimented the players on their skilful display.

Before going on to Lucknow Lindrum will play another exhibition match at Agra against Ram Singh.

Fort Vijay Cricket Club President Passes Away

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of condolence, of the members of the Fort Vijay Cricket Club will be held on WEDNESDAY 24th inst. at 6 p.m. at the club's tent, Azad Maidan, to mourn the death of their president, Seth Thackersey Hirji, who died on Thursday last. Shree Thackersey Hirji was the president of the club since last 20 years. He had steered the club, successfully, through many a difficult times in the past. The present fame and enlarged activity of the club, were mainly due to him.

All the members of the club are kindly requested to attend the above meeting.

Maharashtra Beat Bombay

VICTORY IN RANJI MATCH AFTER 11 YEARS

SHOLAPUR, December 20 (PTI).

MAHARASHTRA today defeated Bombay by nineteen runs in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tourney on the third day today and incidentally recorded their first victory over the representative Bombay side after eleven years. The last time they had won against Bombay was in the memorable match of 1941 when 1,250 runs were recorded in six days.

A magnificent last wicket stand of 84 runs in 65 minutes between Avinash Desai and Guard was the fitting climax to a keen encounter and at one time it almost looked certain that Bombay would emerge victorious. It was undoubtedly Desai's day. Going in at the fall of the eight wicket when only 214 runs were scored, Desai treated the huge crowd to some spectacular hitting and almost brought victory within sight. When Guard, the last man joined Desai Bombay needed 104 runs for a victory.

Shielding Guard from the Maharashtra bowlers Desai attacked the bowling with such vigour that fours flowed freely from his bat and when he had completed his individual 50 in 49 minutes he had sent the ball ten times to the fence.

Maharashtra bowlers were completely put off his hectic innings but the second new ball taken at 307 brought about an unexpected end to the innings when Bombay were only 19 runs short of victory. S. R. Patil operated with the new ball and of his very first delivery Desai gave a catch behind the wicket. His brilliant 76 inclusive of 14 fours had been scored in only 64 minutes.

Kamath, Amladi and Mantri had given Bombay a promising start and at lunch they had scored 151 runs for the loss of only three wickets. But in the two hour spell between lunch and tea, Bombay collapsed and lost six more wickets for the addition of only 90 runs. The Maharashtra all-rounder R. G. Nadkarni's two magnificent catches to send back R. S. Modi and S. W. Sohoni were an important factor in Maharashtra's success Dani returned the best bowling analysis with three for 49 while 68 runs were scored off Patil for the identical number of wickets.

Maharashtra will now meet Gujarat in their next fixture at Ahmedabad.

Score Board

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings)	**167**
BOMBAY (1st Innings)	**112**
MAHARASHTRA (2nd Innings)	**271**
BOMBAY (2nd Inings)	
P K Kamath c Nadkarni b Borde	57
S G Shinde c Dinshaw b Patil	9
M R Amladi c Chowdhary b Patil	58
M K Mantri c Dinshaw b Mathe	34
R S Modi c Nadkarni b Dani	11
M M Dalvi c Dinshaw b Dani	23
Y B Palwankar run out	2
S W Sohoni c Nadkarni b Mathe	14
M S Patil c Mathe b Dani ..	3
A H Desai c Dinshaw b Patil	76
G Guard not out	11
Extras (byes 5, leg-bye 2, wide ball 1, no ball 1)	9
TOTAL	307

FALL OF WKTS: 1 for 32, 2 for 92, 3 for 151, 4 for 168, 5 for 189, 6 for 191, 7 for 211, 8 for 214, 9 for 223 and 10 for 307.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
S R Patil	38.1	9	68	3
H T Dani	16	6	49	3
M V Mathe	37	8	109	2
D G Chowdhary	5	0	22	0
C G Borde	10	0	37	1
R G Nadkarni	4	1	13	0

Japanese Boxer For Bangkok

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (UPA): Japan's welter-weight boxing king Hachiro Tatsumi left for Bangkok last night by plane for his meeting with Thai champion Som Dez for the welterweight championship of the Orient. The bout is set for January 4 in the Thai capital.

Before boarding the BOAC plane at the Haneda international airport Tatsumal said he was in "the best of condition".

"I am a little worried about the effect of the heat", he said, "but I am convinced I can win the title."

Tatsumi was accompanied by his manager.

Handicaps For X'Mas Day Races

BOMBAY, Friday.

Following are the handicaps for the Ninth Day of Bombay Winter Races to be held on the Christmas Day, (Thursday, 25th December):

THE KALABAGH PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Priorate 9-4, Charmed Flight 9-4, National Flag 9-3, Der-Nue-Wey 9-1, Camisole 9-0, Ballyboofey 8-11, Chilkhat 8-8, Lonely Light 8-6, Kotidhwaj 7-12, Chmo 7-12, Fitz Call 7-10, Mansoor Beg 7-8, Fermoy 7-8, Mahboob II 7-5.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bright Faith 9-2, Awaara 8-7, Golden Orb 8-3, Arrak 8-1, Mayur Puri 8-1, Masquerade 8-0, Mohabat 7-13, Just Wait 7-13, Birthday Pride 7-12, Truman 7-11.

THE STEWARDS CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Virvikram 9-2, Thunderer 8-13, Casanova 8-13, Shandana 8-12, Bihari 8-12, Imroz 8-11, Wet Bob 8-10, Chocolate Baby 8-9, Pessimist 8-5, Incitatus 8-4, Kowkab 8-3, Triple Alliance 8-3, Kaniya Kumari 8-1, Ballynahinch 8-1, Pre Catelan 8-1, Cherry Blossom 8-1, Oases 8-1, Nirvana 8-1, Eudora 8-0, Solid Gold 7-12, Mr. Rambler 7-10, Gipsy Bill 7-8, Battle Out 7-8.

THE PUNJAB PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Young Sinner 9-3, Harlem Princess 9-3, Shikari 9-1, Murasaki 9-1, Glachan 8-12, Flemington 8-11, Chandra Vilas 8-10, Double Bell 8-9, Mah Khurshid 8-9, Dominate 8-7, Flying Banner 8-7, Down South 8-7, Homestretch 8-6, Nice Gin 8-6, Flash 8-6, Recent Vintage 8-4, Sunny Island 8-3, Nutan Aarti 8-3, Star of Iran 8-2, Rebecca 7-13, Non Violence 7-11, Lerins 7-11, Ashraf Kamal 7-9.

THE PUNJAB PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Fowzia 9-3, Fox Trot 9-2, Chandni Raat 9-0, Kinder Garden 8-12, Little Star 8-11, Royal Seal 8-9, Royal Cloak 8-9, Irish Right 8-9, Many Returns 8-9, Iltaja 8-8, Hands Down 8-6, Rani Padmini 8-6, Hilaluzzaman 8-5, Yuvaraj 8-3, No Argument 8-3, Star of America 8-2, Mogul King 8-2, Popo 7-13, Whirlaway 7-13, Choppy 7-12, Pardesi 7-11, Bachelor Boy 7-11, Little Tom 7-11, Gay Lordling 7-9.

THE AGRA PLATE. Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Steve 9-4, Fair Boy 9-4, Bradman 9-3, Girl Guide 9-3, Money for Jam 9-3, Firelight 9-1, Brindia 9-1, Mirador 9-0, Tinker Bell 9-0, Pacemaker 8-13, Kaushlya 8-9, Shamshad 8-8, Farman 8-8, Cocktail 8-7, Sandesa 8-6, Nav Bharat 8-0, Funny Face 7-8.

THE AGRA PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Ranji Trophy 9-4, Mirella 8-13, Mehbooba 8-13, Pure Gold 8-13, Maid of Persia 8-10, Bhabhi 8-10, Khana-Abad 8-10, Dil Lagi 8-10, Gaya 8-4, Greyhound 8-4, Ghazni Day 8-3, Paper Money 8-1, Dharkan 7-8, Yakin 7-2, Black Pearl 7-0, Estrellita 7-0, Sheesh Mahal 7-0, New Jack 7-0.

Top weights not accepting weights raised 5 lbs.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Blusheon 8-7, Paymana 8-7, Tajmahal 8-7, Rising Day 8-7, Stealer 8-7, Dariya Sagar 8-7, Mashuqa 8-4, Jahan Ara 8-4, Noor 8-4, Iqbal al Nasser 8-4, Roda Bay 8-4.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

In all Handicaps, a Winner of a race after the publication of weights to carry 10 lbs. extra.

Latest Spurts

Tisco, Brogue Royal Shine

(By Our Track Reporter)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the pick of the spurts noted this morning at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN

MALABAR STAR (Khade) beat PRETTY TOWN (Nolan) and covered the last two furlongs in 25 secs.

TISCO (Kheem) moved attractively over three furlongs and returned 35⅘ secs.

LILY (Medhe) was well in hand when covering three furlongs in 40 secs.

SUNLIGHT (Kheem) shaped better than GOD'S GIFT (Sk. Lal) when sent over three furlongs. He recorded 38 secs.

DARKHAN (Jagdesh) was attended by MARIA (Purtu) when exercised over three furlongs. Timing: 38 secs.

PESSIMIST (Purshottam) disposed of PARDESI (R. B.) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

PROGUE ROYAL (Amir) had the easy measure of CASCADEUR (CRACKNELL) when moving over three furlongs. He returned 36 secs.

EASTERN SEA (Gangaram) headed SWING BRIDGE (Gilmore) when sent over three furlongs. He clocked 37 secs.

PACEMAKER (Pierce) negotiated three furlongs in 39 secs.

CORNISH FLAME (Cracknell) cut the last two furlongs in 24 secs. Should run well.

ASIAN CHESS CLUB SCORES OVER B.E.S.T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Asian Chess Club scored a decisive victory over the B.E.S.T. Sports Club in their four board encounter of the last round of the Inter-Club Chess at Chetana, Rampart Row today evening.

On the top board, B. V. Khare of the B.E.S.T. went down fighting to Sorab Tavaria, who played a convincing end game tallying two pieces of his rival for 2 Queening Pawns. The only game won by the B.E.S.T. Sports Club was through J C. Kothare who scored over K. N. Panday.

The results with names of the Asian Chess Club first are as follows: S. N. Tavaria 1, B. V. Khare 0; K. N. Panday 0, J. C. Kothare 1; P. Kanga 1, Y. R. Bhoote 0; M. R. Wadia 1, S. M. Desai 0.

In the other decided game Accountant General's Office Recreation Club defeated A.C.C. 3-0. The results, however, belies the keen fight put up by the A.C.C. stalwarts.

The results: Brahman Sabha vs. Chess Club of India 1-1 unfinished.

Indian Gymkhana vs. Y.O.U. 1-0 unfinished.

St. Xavier's vs. Wimco Sports Club. A. S. Lakhani 1, A. A. Krishna Iyer 0; unfinished.

Davis Cup Players Return

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20 (PTI): Naresh Kumar and Sumant Misra returned yesterday from Brisbane after playing in the Davis Cup zonal match against Italy. Govindji Vasant, the other Indian representative had already reached here earlier.

2,000 GUINEAS

At The Mercy Of Jack Diamond

DOWNPOUR OUT FOR HAT-TRICK

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE second classic of the season, the Two Thousand Guineas, to be run tomorrow at Mahaluxmi is at the mercy of that Calcutta smasher, Jack Diamond. The Kimberley colt has improved a lot since his two wins over here and I will be least surprised if he will simply outstride his rivals

I fancy Downpour, jointly owned by steward Ardeshir and his son, Sohrab in the Aga Khan's cup, the side attraction in the card. The mare, winner of two good races is at present in irresistible form and is likely to complete the hat-trick tomorrow.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE SAPHALA PLATE—5 Furlongs.

Desert Light (—) 8-7, Venetian Dancer (S. Chavan) 8-4, Noor (I. Khan) 8-4, Jahan Ara (Kheemsingh) 8-4, Bishanpur (P. Khade) 8-4, Iqbal al Nasser (P. Mistry) 8-4, Maria (Purtusingh) 8-4, Quite Fit (—) 8-4.

JAHAN ARA Win
DESERT LIGHT Next Best
if ab. IQBAL AL NASSER

* * *

THE BORIVLI PLATE—(About) 1-1/2 Miles.

Lira Malt (P. Khade) 9-3, Straight Run (—) 8-13, Amarsingh (M. Russi) 8-6, Para Day (Purtusingh) 8-6, My Lucky Star (Kheemsingh) 8-5, Buckhurst Park (S. Chavan) 8-3, Star of America (B. Khade) 7-10, Poldo (Raut) 8-1, Berkeley Hunt (Pierce) 8-1, Game Bid (Purshotam) 7-12, Dev Kanya (Damodar) 7-12, Gay Duke (G. Medhe) 7-11.

PARA DAY Win
MY LUCKY STAR Next Best
if ab. DEV KANYA

* * *

THE PACHORA PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

Ali Janab (Damodar) 9-2, Steve (Purshotam) 9-2, Money for Jam (Evans) 9-1, Girl Guide (P. Khade) 9-1, Brisance (A. Ahmed) 9-0, Dasturi (Kheemsingh) 8-13, Mirador (Jones) 8-12, Parker Prince (—) 8-11, Pace Maker (Pierce) 8-11, Delhi Durbar (Hanumansingh) 8-10, Gay Girl (J. Bhosle) 8-9, Slap and Tickle (—) 8-8, Gorgia (Harbut) 8-8, Model Queen (Purtusingh) 8-7, Cocktail (Packham) 8-5.

BRISANCE Win
ALI JANAB Next Best

* * *

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—(About) 1-1/2 Miles.

Brogue Royal (A. Ahmed) 9-5, Cornish Flame (E. Cracknell) 7-12, Eastern Sea (Gilmore) 9-5, Downpour (Kheemsingh) 9-3, Flight of Fancy (P. Khade) 8-5, Modesty II (S. Chavan) 8-2, Gold Street (Sibbritt) 8-0, Priorate (Fk. Mohd.) 7-12, Charmed Flight (Evans) 7-12, Gay Radha (Purtusingh) 7-11.

DOWNPOUR Win
CORNISH FLAME Next Best

* * *

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS (1952)—1 Mile.

Buckhurst Park (S. Chavan) 8-11, Flash (Damodar) 8-11, Naaz (Purtusingh) 8-11, Regal Domain (Mullane) 8-11, Golden Flight (—) 8-11, Yaar (Evans) 8-11, Jamshedi Navroz (E. Cracknell) 8-11 Jack Diamond W. Sibbritt) 8-11, Rao Padma (Harbutt) 8-11, Pearl King (Packham) 8-11, Durnev (Kasbekar) 8-8, Rajgadh (Khalil) 8-11, Busher (Duffy) 8-11, Star Prince (Kheemsingh) 8-11, Bay of Treasure (Gilmore) 8-11, Ratandeep (—) 8-11.

JACK DIAMOND Win
STAR PRINCE Next Best

* * *

THE VELLARD PLATE—1 Mile.

Star Saphire (Purtusingh) 9-3, Chocolate Baby 8-11, Chandralekha (S. Chavan) 8-9, Pessimist (Purshotam) 8-7, Kowkab (Khemsingh) 8-5, Kensington (P. Khade) 8-4, Nirvana (Ghaus Khan) 8-3, Carpala (Mullane) 8-2, Gold Spa (B. Khalil) 8-1, Solid Gold (Evans) 8-0 Gay Pilot (Dhanavade) 7-10, Narses (I. Khan) 7-10, Pretty Town (Nolan) 7-10.

CHANDRALEKHA Win
STAR SAPHIRE Next Best

* * *

THE C. C. GULLILAND PLATE —7 Furlongs.

Brogue Royal (A. Ahmed) 9-2, Kinderson (Evans) 8-11, Implacable (Duffy) 8-9, Tisco (Kheemsingh) 8-9, Al Hamil (S. Chavan) 8-9, Neapolitan Bride (Mullane) 8-9 Fairyside (Harbutt) 8-4, Cascadeur (E. Cracknell) 8-4, Roadborne (Purtusingh) 8-3, Swing Bridge (Gilmore) 7-11, Dil-Ki-Bat (H. Jones) 7-11.

NEAPOLITAN BRIDE Win
BROGUE ROYAL Next Best
if ab. FAIRYSIDE

* * *

THE PACHORA PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Mirella (M. Russi) 9-3 Curly Top (M. Hayat) 9-3, Tripoli (Purtusingh) 9-3, Mehbooba (Kheemsingh) 9-3, Farman (Purshotam) 9-0, Dil-Lagi (S. Magan) 9-0, Malabar Star (P. Khade) 8-12, Sunlight (Kheemsingh) 8-12, Don't Boast (Damodar) 8-9, Marble Arch (Antoo) 8-7, Paper Money (I. Khan) 8-5, Count Bobby (Rajoo) 7-12, Delilah (B. Khalil) 7-11, Lily (G. Medhe) 7-8, Sheesh Mahal (—) 7-3.

TRIPOLI Win
SUNLIGHT Next Best

* * *

THE OKARA PLATE—1 Mile.

Royal Guard (S. Chavan) 9-7, Guest of Honour (Evans) 9-1, Starshell (Gilmore) 8-11, Gagan Doot (W. Sibbritt) 8-7, Aawara (Damodar) 8-3, Loyal Prince (P. Khade) 8-2, Eastern Jest (Ghaus Khan) 8-0, Cocktop (M. Russi) 8-0, Rumbita (Purtusingh) 7-10, Truman (—) 7-7, Makarpura (—) 7-7, Gang Bhup (Packham) 7-7, Well Away (N. Whiteside) 7-5, Flying Miss (Harbutt) 7-4.

GUEST OF HONOUR Win
GAGAN DOOT Next Best

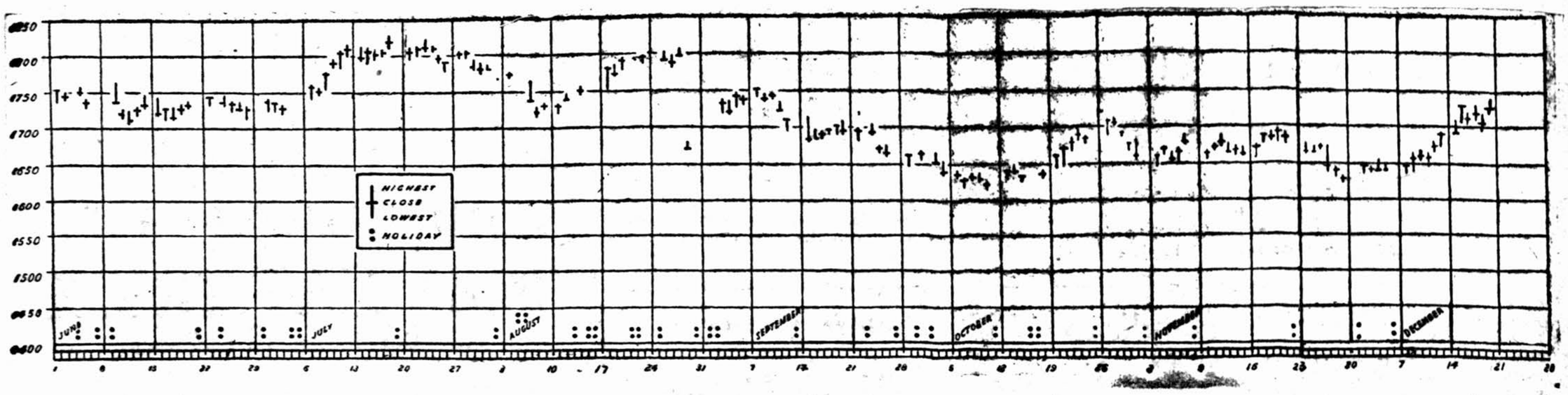
* * *

CHOICE TREBLE
Downpour
Jack Diamond
Guest of Honour

* * *

FLUKES
Tisco
Mehbooba

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



RENEWED BUYING IN TATA STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Improve

BOMBAY, Dec. 20

The Bombay Stock Exchange was very steady today with increased buying. As pointed out before the general feeling is bullish and all declines are attracting buyers.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1720 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1703-4 and declined at Rs. 1715 under scattered selling but firmed up at Rs 1727-8 on increased buying. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 310. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 25.

Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 358-12. Kohinoor Mill shares were placed at Rs. 265 and Svadeshi shares came in business at Rs. 243-12.

In the Miscellaneous Section Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 14-14 and Associated Cements were done at Rs. 179 Bombay Burma shares were quoted at Rs. 387-8.

Thereafter there was scattered realising and Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1723-12. Ordinary shares were done at 309 and Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 358-12. Tone of the market was very steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	356	4	0
Kohinoor (3)	263	4	0
Century (12)	251	12	0
Swadeshi Mill (10)	241	4	0
Central India Mills (2)	145	0	0
Simplex (6)	176	8	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	156	0	0
Indore (4)	84	6	0
Gokak (14)	201	0	0
Swan (25)	390	0	0
Finlay (20)	284	0	0
Morarji (15)	170	0	0
Edward (15)	245	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	9	9
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	8	10	6
I. United Defd. (7-4)	1	9	6
Madhusudan (6)	76	4	0
Podar (10)	124	6	0
Khatau (14)	170	0	0
Standard (6)	265	0	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	55	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	308	4	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1720	0	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7½)	128	4	0
Indian Iron (1) XD	25	0	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	179	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (7-8)	388	12	0
Belapur (16)	226	8	0
Shivrajpur (3-4)	53	8	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	13	6
Pre. Construction (4)	86	4	0
Tata Chemical	9	2	0
Tata Oil (2)	34	8	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10)	9	6	0
Indian Copper (0-1-4-1/4) XD	3	4	0
Alcock (17-8)	298	12	0
Wimco (11)	216	4	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	148	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1372	8	0
Tata Power (50)	1500	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	40	0	0
Phoenix (10)	122	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	110	0	0
Colaba (4)	71	8	0
New City (15)	171	4	0
Minerva (6)	91	4	0
Bradbury (100)	625	0	0
Bharat (2)	26	8	0
Mysore (4)	141	4	0
Model Mills (7-8)	150	0	0
Dawn (6)	59	8	0
Laxmi (10)	582	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	163	12	0
Western (160)	3300	0	0
Sholapur	1600	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	45	12	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	137	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	23	2	0
New United Mills (1)	23	8	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	171	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	271	4	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8) XD	109	6	0
Ahmedabad New	105	10	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	116	4	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	10	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec Supply	126	4	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	121	4	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1792	8	0
Imperial New (10)	442	8	0
Central (1-8)	64	8	0
Central New (1-8)	69	8	0
Banks of India (3)	157	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	13	0
Baroda (8-8)	118	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	8	0
United Com. (2)	35	4	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	72	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	4690	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	43	4	0
Jupiter (0-8)	8	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	37	8	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B.I.G. (1)	13	7	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud.	26	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	96	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	35	0	0
Bom. Burma New (3)	145	0	0
Burma Petrol	0	14	3
Mackenzie (6)	81	4	0
Port Canning (1-8)	21	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	237	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	8	0
Indian Invest Trust 4-8)	71	8	0
Dharamsey Chem (4+1)	51	8	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	8	0
Alembic (8)	103	1	0
Supreme Industries	75	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (14)	140	0	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayons	61	0	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Josi Co	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Phalton (8)	100	0	0
Poison	111	0	0
Killick Industry XD	144	0	0
Killick New	83	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	14	0
Bengal Steel	106	0	0
Indian Iron	107	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1156	4	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1220	0	0
Hydro Elec. (7)	122	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	275	0	0
Central India (5)	505	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	245	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	2	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	8	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	91	4	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)		....	
Tata Chemical (3)	116	4	0
Jupiter	9	14	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	83	0	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	74	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Poison	85	0	0
B I C	144	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	4	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	12	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	0	0
Gold Mohur (20)	162	8	0
New Kaiser Hind	107	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	65	0	0
Osmanshahi	81	0	0
Ajamshashi (6)	62	0	0
Air Services	3	8	0
Air India	54	0	0
Air-India International	79	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	82	0	0
Hind Motor	4	1	0
Walchand Motor	38	0	0
Indian Steam	7	1	6
Rally Ord.	75	0	0
Rally Pref.	80	0	0
Tata Loco	92	8	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

MILLS—
A. Advance 138-12, 37-8
Apollo 2-9-9
Bharat 28-4, 28-8
B. B. Cotton 46
B. Dyeing 358-12, 57-8, 60, 56-4
Bradbury 620, 25
C. India 146-8, 45
C. Pref. 505
Century 251-12, 50-12, 52-12, 51-12
Colaba 71-8
Elphinstone 40
Finlay 283, 86, 84
Gokak 201, 200-8, 1
I. U. Defd. 1-9-6
I. U. Ord. 8-10, 8-10-6
Indore 84-6
Kohinoor 263-8, 63-4, 65-9 63-4
New Great 155, 56
New Union 23-8
Phoenix 122-8
Podar 124-6
Sassoon Silk 23-2
Simplex 175-8, 76, 75-8, 77, 76-8
Standard 265
Svadeshi 241, 42-8, 41-12, 43, 41-4
Tata Mill 46, 45-8
B. Steam 35
Scindia 14-14, 15, 14-13, 14-14, 14-13-6

BANKS—
Baroda 118
Central 64-12, 65, 64-8
Central New 69-4, 69-8
Imperial 1792-8
Imperial New 442-8
India 157
Union 6-12, 6-13

ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 108-2 9-6.
Andhra 1370 72-8.
Suburban 121-4.
Amalgamated 10-10.
Hydro 147-8 48.
Hydro Pref. 122-8.
Power 1500 1-4 1498-12 1500.
New India 43-4.

STEELS
I. Iron 24-11 24-13-6 24-12 25-2 25.
Tata Defd. 1721-4 22-8 15 28-12 20.
Tata Ord. 308-8 8-12 7-12 10 8-4.
Tata 1st Pref. 176-4 76-14.
Tata IInd Pref. 128-4.

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 298-12.
A. Cement 178-12 80 79.
Belapur 225-4 26 25-8 28 26-8.
B.B. Old 390 87-8 90 88-12.
B.B. Petrol 0-14-3.
B.I.C. 9-5 9-6.
Dharamsey 52.
I. Copper 3-4-3 3-4-9.
P. Const. 86-8 86 86-12 86-4.
Shivrajpur 53 53-8.
Tata Chem. 9-1-6 9-2.
Tata Pref. 115-10 16-4.
Tata Oil 34-8.
Wimco 216-4.

SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec. New 105-5 5-10.
Killick Industries F.P. 142-12 44.
Mukund Iron 3-14.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	4
2¾% Loan 1955	..	98	4
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	7
2½% Loan 1962	..	91	2
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 %Loan 1957	..	98	11
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	5
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	95	15
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	87	0
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	15
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1960	94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan	1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1959	96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1955	98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan	1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾ M. P.	1962	97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	14
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal	1954	103	8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The local bullion market was firm today on professional support in silver. It is said that Bulls have planned to corner the market and thus force to cover shorts their unprotected sales.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 151-8 and advanced at Rs. 151-12 on speculative buying. At this level there was moderate liquidation and silver declined at Rs. 151-4 and again improved at Rs. 151-8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 151-8.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 79-14 and after advancing at Rs. 80-2 quietened at Rs. 79-15. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 80-7 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58-4.

The market finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	150	12	0
forward	150	12	0
Ready Gold	80	2	0
forward	79	10	0
Sovereigns	57	14	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The produce market was fairly steady with moderate business groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 33/8 and Bombay Bold were placed at Rs. 32/6. Castorseeds May business was done at Rs. 146/4

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold F. M.	33	0	0
Bold D. J.	32	4	0
Khandesh New	33	8	0
Bold ready	32	6	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	17	2	0
January	17	1	0
February	17	4	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	26	8	0
Satna small ready	25	0	0
Oil	14	8	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	146	4	0
Ready Madras quality	32	8	0
Oil First Pressure	19	4	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The local cotton market opened steady and ruled quiet under scattered selling. At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 663 against previous close at Rs. 662. There was small buying and the market improved at Rs. 661 but declined at Rs. 657 on long liquidation and steadied at Rs. 660 May delivery was quoted at Rs. 668.

Thereafter there was moderate selling and prices weakened. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

J. C. C. Feb.	656	8	0
J. C. C. May	663	8	0

Cotton Stock

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 18th December 1952	124181
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 18th December '52	325314
Same period last year	313772
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th December 1952	359799
Same time last year	241483

News From U. S. Markets

COTTON QUIET AFTER FLUCTUATIONS

Stocks Rise To New High In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPA).

COTTON was quiet today with prices fluctuating indecisively until near close.

Covering by day traders and a slight increase in mill covering before the weaek-end lifted prices to the day's high near the close.

While commission house interests and some of local professionals kept talking about overdue technical rally there was a definite lack of confidence in the market ability to show sustained rallying power.

Liquidation in March was encouraged by a constant increase in certificated stock.

The market opened unchanged to 13 points lower and closed 8 to 17 points higher.

CLOSING FIGURES

Deli.	Open	High	Low	close
Spot				33.15
Mar.	33.36	33.57	33.36	33.55
May	33.87	33.14	.	34.07
July	34.20	34.42	34.20	34.40
Oct	33.88	34.13	33.88	34.12
Dec	33.86	34.11	33.j6	34.07
Mar	33.80	34.11	34.04	34.06
May	33.90	34.07	33.90	34.08
	NEW ORLEANS			
Spot				32.45
Mar	33.36	33.56	33.36	33.53
May	33.85	34.09	33.85	34.03
July	34.19	34.42	34.19	34.38
Oct	33.91	34.09	33.91	34.12
Dec	33.90	34.12	33.98	34.12
Mar				34.12
May				33.14

WALL STREET

Paced by railroads and some selected stock which had gains over a point stocks rose to new high ground in over two years.

Dealings totalled 2,050,000 shares. Of 1,211 issues traded 522 advanced, 404 declined and 285 were unchanged.

Traders said the upswing could be a signal for the traditional year end rally. However, forecasts of favourable climate for business under the new administration continued to play a big part in the current market advance. Also helping the bullish tiend was the rails hope for good business.

Some high-priced oils gained over six points with gains of about a point generally. Metals firmed. Automotives mixed. Utilities rfimed. Steels firmed.

Curb trading totalled 560,000 shares while the turnover in bonds was dol. 4,302,000.

TIN

On the New York market today spot tin and other metal prices were unchanged.

In the forward section December tin was indicated at 121.00 per pound bid and January at 120.00 per pound bid.

December LEAD was quoted at 13.70 bid and January 13.70 bid. December zinc was indicated at 11.80 bid and January at 11.80 bid and January at 11.85 bid.

RUBBER

No. 1 standard rubber futures were 90 to 115 higher with sales of 34 lots. The strength reflected the rise in the London and Singapore markets.

The closing prices were:

March 3030. May 2910 bid July 2860 nominal. September 2815 nominal. December 2760 bid. March 2760 nominal.

Spot 30-1|2.

No. 3 contract was inactive and closed nominally at 100 higher. The closing prices were:

March 2820 nominal. May 2755 nominal. July 2715 nominal. September 2685 nominal. December 2655 nominal. March 2655 nom.

PEPPER

Pepper on the New York market today ruled firmer in tone with sellers raising price sights on the basis of higher cables from India. However buyers were slow to follow and the market generally rulled quiet.

Spot was indicated around 61.38 dollars a pound. Afloat prices and shipment position quotations showed little change from Thursday.

COPRA

On the New York market Thursday copra reportedly sold at 210.55 dollars per short ton with sellers holding today at 212.50 dollars and buyers backing away.

Coconut oil was offered at 15-1|2 cents a pound.

SEED PRICES

Soybean on the New York market today was indicated at 13-1|8 bid, black pepper at 138 nominal and flax fourth at 410-1|2.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRICES RANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (UPA): On the New York market today the United Sates steel opened at 42, moved to 41-3|4 and closed at 41-7|8.

LONDON MARKETS

LEAD

LONDON, Dec. 19 (UPA): In the morning session today the London Lead market was firm. The prices were:

December 97-3/4 to 98. March 97-1/2. The turnover was 1,000 tons.

In the afternoon session the Lead market was steady and quiet. The prices were:

December 97-1/2 to 98. March 97-1/4 to 97-1/2. The turnover was 325 tons of which 25 tons was prompt.

TIN

The tin market today was quiet. Spot marked down 1-1/4 to 945-1/4 and three months marked down 1/2 to 943-3/4.

The turnover was 35 tons including 15 tons for cash. The closing prices were:

Spot—buyers 945, sellers 945-1/2, busines at 946 to 945-1/2.

Three months—buyers 943-1/2, 944, business at 944.

Settlement at 945-1/2.

In the afternoon session the tin market was steady and quiet. The turnover was 10 tons for early January at 945-1/2. The prices were:

Spot—buyers 945, sellers 946, business nil.

Three months—buyers 943-1/2, sellers 944-1/2 and business nil.

LONDON PEPPER PRICE

LONDON, Dec. 19 (UPA): Pepper on the London market today was steadier.

Malabar spot was quoted at 1150, December at 1000 and January at 985.

Lampong was indicated at 8 sh. 7-1/2d., Muntok at 10 sh. 3d. sellers.

U. N. POLITICAL BODY WINDS UP 'SHOP'

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 19 (PTI): The General Assembly's Political Committee here yesterday wound up its work until February 24 with the passage of the resolution on Austria.

The Committee still has a heavy agenda but it decided not to discuss the remaining items until the Assembly meets again next year.

The first half of the present session of the General Assembly is expected to end on Sunday night.

Lid Off Zafrullah's Offer

(Continued From Page 13)

hit and killed. The Jammu and Kashmir Government had instituted a judicial enquiry into the incident and the matter was at present subjudice.

VIOLENCE AND LOOTING

The agitation of Praja Parishad, continued Mr. Nehru, had been from its beginning largely localised in Jammu and a few small towns namely Akhnur, Samba, Ranbirsinghpura, Bhadrawah Udhampur and Chhamb. It had been accompanied by mob violence, some destruction and looting. Several magistrates and a number of policemen had sustained injuries, some of them serious. Inspite of these injuries, violence and looting, the police appeared to have behaved with considerable restraint in the face of personal risk and grave provocation.

Mr. Nehru referred to the question of the appointment of a commission to investigate into the matter and said that it was a matter entirely for the Jammu and Kashmir Government to consider since it related to the maintenance of law and order in the state.

ISSUE OF FLAG

The national flag "said Mr. Nehru" is not honoured by people misusing it and making a symbol or illegal activities. The Government of India have framed rules regulating the use and display of the National Flag on buildings or other places. Under these rules, the flag may not be used or displayed, except on special occasions such as Independence Day, Republic Day etc.

In reply to further questions Mr. Nehru said that the flag that was sought to be hoisted on the Tehsil building was the Indian Union Flag and firing took place when the crowd approached the police station and attacked the police.

To a suggestion that a high court judge might be appointed to conduct the enquiry, Mr. Nehru said that it was for the state government and as a matter of fact they had appointed a subordinate judge who was actually conducting the enquiry.

Mr. Atma Singh Namohhari: Is it a fact that the Praja Parishad Party and other communal parties have their own special flags in India and they wanted to put up the union flag on the Tehsil building for propaganda purposes no reply was given.

Tapping Of Phone Messages

(Continued From Page 13)

operator, he said he had himself received a letter from the Communications Minister that she had been retrenched because she was a temporary employee. Government should not speak in a "double voice".

TYAGI'S WARNING

Mr. Tyagi said that he could not "go down to the levels to which Mr. Gupta can afford to go". He did not also mind the words, as he had become "accustomed to these words and it will break no bones (bones)". The country well understood the manner in which Mr. Gupta and the people whom he represented were really tackling the problems of the country. Mr. Tyagi added" I may say that we are not going to allow subversive activities. If they had liberties so far for this, they will have no more liberties for it here after.

The council agreed to return the bill to the House.

Castor Seeds May

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

Opening 149, Highest 149|4, Lowest 145, Close 145|12.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

120 D	Ready Japan	4	0	0
150 D.	Ready Japan	4	2	0
120 D.	Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D.	Ready Italy	3	5	6
150 D.	Box Dec.	664	0	0
2/40	Staple Dec.	704	0	0

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1712-8/1715.

Control Orders Modified

NEW FOOD POLICY COMES INTO FORCE

IN pursuance of its revised food policy announced earlier, the Government of Bombay has issued orders removing, with immediate effect, all restrictions on the movement and sale of jowar, bajri and maize in "rural" areas, in the small towns numbering 74 (which are to be derationed) and also in 29 towns in which the simplified system of rationing will be introduced.

This has been done by suitably amending the Bombay Foodgrains (Rural Areas) distribution Order, 1949 and the Bombay Foodgrains (Regulation of Movement and Sale) Order, 1949.

By another notification, the Bombay Foodgrains (Control on Movement) Order, 1949, has been amended so as to exempt from its operation the import and export of jowar, bajri and maize into and out of Bombay State, respectively, by a producer, where the quantity does not exceed a headload.

Another notification cancelling the Levy Order has also been issued.

CONCESSIONS FOR 74 TOWNS

The existing restrictions in respect of movement of wheat, rice, paddy and barley into and out of the cities and towns subject either to full rationing or to simplified rationing are being retained. However, in the 74 towns which are being derationed and will thus be subject to the same restrictions on sale and movement of wheat, rice, paddy and barley as in the present rural areas, the following concessions in respect of movement and sale of wheat, rice/paddy and barley will become available as they are in the present rural areas.

(i) A producer can sell to any person resident in the town/village up to four seers at a time of paddy/rice and up to 20 seers of wheat or barley for that person's bonafide personal consumption;

(ii) A person can transport up to four seers of paddy/rice or up to 20 seers of wheat or barley at a time for personal consumption;

(iii) A person can transport up to 13 seers of paddy, rice, wheat or barley for the purpose of milling or grinding.

All the notifications referred to above have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of December 20.

NEHRU'S INVITATION TO TANDON

Govt. Out To Eradicate Corruption

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU today invited Babu Purushottamdas Tandon to see all the papers connected with the case of corruption mentioned by him during the debate on the Five-Year Plan.

"If he has any suggestions to offer we will consider them with the greatest care." Mr. Nehru added.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Nehru said government were anxious, as the House was, to maintain high standards of public behaviour and would do everything in their power in this regard. At the same time, he reminded the House that the Government of this country was carried on, not by few persons at the top, but by a vast army of public servants spread out all over the country, who dealt with thousands of crores of public money, and added: "There are unfortunately cases of fraud and embezzlement but they represent a negligible fraction of the total sums involved and it would be very unfair to suspect wholesale this entire army of public servants on whose loyalty and trustworthiness the Government of this country depends"

Mr. Tandon had based his charges principally on an attempt by a clerk to obtain a pay order fraudulently in the office of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues.

Mr. Nehru, while reiterating his assurances that any case brought before Government's notice would be inquired into, declared that criticism of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on the floor of the House would tend to undermine the special position that had been granted to him and make it difficult for him to discharge his duties without fear or favour.

Mr. Tandon replied: "Those who have to serve the public cannot afford to be thin-skinned. The Auditor-General is not above criticism."

As regards the particular incident of a clerk offering to obtain fraudulently cheques for payment, the Prime Minister said: the case was withdrawn from court on "compassionate ground," as the clerk concerned was suffering for several months from tuberculosis and may be said to be practically at death's door. But he invited Shri Tandon and any other members interested to go through the papers connected with the case and suggest what more action could be taken in the case. He, on behalf of the Government, promised to consider their suggestions.

FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The Union Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said that for the last four years the Comptroller and Auditor-General had been pressing hard that his Department should deal solely with audit and the function of accounts should be kept entirely separate. Due to lack of staff and resources Government had not been able to accept this recommendation in ful but the time would come, probably very shortly, when this would have to be done.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

Closing quotations:

Calico 290-4, Ambika 287-8, Arvind 710, Defd. 1717, New Shorock 513-8, Atul 98-4, Saraspur 303-12, Manekial Harilal 320.

Calico opened 289, high 291-12, low 289, closed 290-4. Ambika opened 286, high 289, closed 287-8. Arvind opened 710, high 715, low 709, closed 710. Defa opened 1719, high 1730, low 1715, closed 1717. New Shorock opened 510, high 515, low 509, closed 513-8. Atul opened 98-8, high 99 low 98, closed 98-4.

Tone of market was good.

BEWARE OF BLIND ADOPTION

MADRAS, Dec. 20 (PTI).

THE 1,300 delegates to the sixth International Conference of Social Work particularly those from the under-developed areas, were warned yesterday, as they were dispersing after a six-day session, against the blind adoption of "packaged-solutions" from highly developed areas in tackling the social problems of their respective countries without proper experimentation.

The conference yesterday heard the reports of the four commissions and ten discussion groups which had been considering during the last four days the different aspects of social services in general and in particular repectively.

EXPERIENCE

Both the commissions and the discussion groups laid great emphasis on training being given to social workers in their own countries. If at all people were sent to foreign countries for specialisation, one of the reports said, they should be men and women of experience and maturity who had already done five years of social work in their own countries.

The pre-requisite of experience was necessary, it added, as raw men, when they got trained under different conditions and background, found it difficult to adjust themselves to the conditions obtaining in their own countries.

The need for publication of indigenous literature was also stressed by some groups.

The Commission on Regional Co-operation between countries in South-East Asia recommended the creation of a regional office of the International Conference in one of the countries in South-East Asia to co-ordinate the activities being undertaken in countries in this region.

U.S. Senator's Drink: Gromyko Smells It

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 19 (UPA): Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko charged angrily today that United States Senator Alexander Wiley violated rules of elementary decency in blasting away at Russia in the United Nations.

Gromyko, sitting only one seat away from Wiley in the United Nations special Political Committee, said the Wisconsin Republican "drinks a beverage that flows from the garbage can of Joseph Goebbels" and other professional propagandists.

He said the "Senator's speech was laughed off even by those who usually support the United States. If United Nations debates were conducted in this manner we would be at the level of grammar school or high school pupils."

10 More Scarcity Works In Poona District

Ten more scarcity works have been sanctioned in Poona District. They are Pimpri-Narsingpur Road and bunding works at Indapur and Shetphal Gadhe, in Indapur Taluka, bunding works at Amble-Nhavre, Malthan and Komdhapuri, in Sirur Taluka, bunding works at Girim and Gar and Bori-Bya: in Dhond Taluka, and bunding works at Supa and Baramati-Patas Road in Baramati Taluka.

An amount of Rs. five lakhs is expected to be spent on these works, during the current financial year.

SIAMESE TWINS FOR KOLI WOMAN

SURAT, Dec. 19 (PTI).

Siamese twins were born in the early hours of this morning to a Koli woman residing in the outskirts of Surat town. Both of them, boys, are joined in the abdomen. The twins are alive.

Bhai Hari, aged thirty-five, the mother of the twins has already three daughters and four sons.

SEOUL, Dec. 20 (UPA): More than 300 homless children have been gathered up in Seoul during a winter drive to give them a good home in an orphanage, the United Nations Civil Assistance Command said on Friday.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITIES

Nagpur Submits 5-Year Plan

NAGPUR, Dec. 20 (PTI): The Nagpur University has submitted a Rupees 64-lakh five-year plan of development of its various faculties to the Government of India, the Vice-Chancellor Pandit Kunjelal Dube said here yesterday.

The Government of India, he said, had asked the thirty universities in the country to send comprehensive plans of development which would be financed from the University Education Grants of the Union Government.

The Nagpur University scheme envisages the setting up of eight more departments for post-graduate studies and research besides expanding the existing ones.

Rupees eleven lakhs, according to the plan, will be spent on expanding and equipping the University library.

JAPAN FAVOURED FOR ADMISSION TO U. N.

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 20 (UPA): The United Nations Special Political Committee last night voted to recommend that Japan become a member of the world organization.

The vote was 48 to five with six abstentions. The sixty nation group threw out Poland's resolution which presented the long standing Russian plan for the blanket admission of five Kremlin satellites in exchange for the admission of nine western backed countries.

The vote against the Polish proposal was 20-28 with eleven abstentions.

The Committee's action did not insure the admission of Japan or any of the other countries considered by the group last night.

Admission to the United Nations under the present procedure can be voted only by the general assembly upon a recommendation from the Security Council.

Women In U. S. Armed Forces

WASHINGTON, December 20 (UPA): The Defence Department said today there are now 48,357 women serving in the armed forces compared to 21,931 in June 1950 when the Korean war started.

The overall figure includes officer and enlisted personnel as well as nurses and medical specialists in the various services.

PANTHER LOCKED UP & SHOT

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 20 (PTI): A full grown spotted panther yesterday created a stir in Babu Jamal, a thickly-populated locality near the famous Ambabai temple in Kolhapur as it made its appearance in the backyard of a house in the locality yesterday morning.

The wild animal which measured six feet in length and three feet in height took refuge in an adjoining old Wada and set the police on its chase for nearly an hour till it was locked into a dark room in the Wada and shot down with the aid of two licenced gunners through a hole made in the wall of room.

It is suspected that the six-footer missed his way into the city from the nearby Gaganbavda jungle which is a famous hunting resort for wild animals.

Indian Biologist Joins UNESCO's Liberia Mission

PARIS, Dec. 20: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has announced that Percival W. Gideon, an Indian biologist, has joined the three-man technical assistance team now working at the University of Liberia in Monrovia.

Mr. Gideon will organize and teach botany and zoology courses at the University of Liberia, in order to speed up the training of teachers in these subjects. He will also help Liberian educators to set up a natural science museum so that science students may become better acquainted with their local surroundings.

Before leaving on his one-year mission, Mr. Gideon had retired from the Bombay Government educational service. He has had 30 years of teaching experience at the Karnatak College in the Dharwar district of Bombay state, where he headed the Department of Biology. In addition, he is the author of several articles on biology.

Mr. Gideon replaces Mr. Arthur J. D. Barker, a New Zealand biologist, who has just returned from Liberia upon completion of his mission.

Windfall For Village

PHILADELPHIA, December 20 (UPA): A small Japanese village was named sole beneficiary of a dol. 20,000 estate of one of its native sons who many years ago came to America.

The money bequeathed by Kunikchi Azuma will be used to educate and care for the "worthy poor" of his native village Tokukawa Mura, his will filed for probate disclosed today.

Azuma died on December 12 at the age of 70. He lived frugally here since his retirement as chief in the homes of wealthy Americans.

State Trading Through Corporation Opposed

POONA, Dec. 20 (PTI): "Since the first State Trading Committee made its recommendations in 1950, conditions have materially changed which are not in favour of Government undertaking State trading by creating a statutory State Trading Corporation, but against such a move," observe the Committee of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, in a memorandum submitted to the State Trading Committee recently appointed by the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Chamber's Committee, while suggesting the Government to encourage private trade channels to do their job efficiently, states that "what is needed to push India's trade is standardisation of goods to be exported and weeding out of malpractices," which could be done by insistence on improvement in the quality of goods to be exported and making the export trade organisation responsible for any malpractices.

Remarking that the mere creation of a State Trading Corporation to handle the exports of handloom and cottage industry products will not be of much avail, the Chamber's Committee have urged on the Government to strive for the improvement and subsequent maintenance of quality of those products and for the lessening of their production cost.

BOMBAY'S WOMEN'S HOSTELS

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 2)

to maintain what is "termed a "balanced diet" for them. At an unofficial visit to the hostel, Mr. Morarji Desai is reported to have said that the "number of waiters was a great luxury!" The long stretches of dining-room provide almost the only meeting place for the numerous residents, whose timings and courses differ for all meals except dinner—otherwise the 300 girls hardly ever assemble.

The rooms on the fifth floor are more or less reserved for the seniormost class of University students such as M.A.s, Ph.D.s etc. On the same floor is the library which contains about eighty books at present. The public, perhaps is oblivious to the fact that it is supposed to contribute books to this library, if and when it feels charitably inclined.

The Home Minister, Dr. Katju, is of the opinion that, considering the charges are Rs. 15 per month for each room, "the whole hostel is a social debt lent by the Government, which must be repaid sometime, somehow."

This is indeed a coveted place to live in, and we hope the standard will be maintained beyond the stage of the "new broom."

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL HOSTEL

Amidst the cluster of dark stone buildings spread all over the J. J. Hospital compound, a handsome concrete structure stands out to remind us that Government is not oblivious to the needs of women medical students. This hostel was started in 1950, at the same time as the Government Women's Hostel on Marine Drive. Both have been constructed on almost the same plan of accommodation, although the Medical Hostel can accommodate only 160 students. This institution too was helped onto its legs by Mrs. Maclean.

The residents of this hostel belong to three different colleges: The National Topivalla Medical college, the Govardhandas Sunderdas Medical College, and the Grant Medical College. Some are students of the Ayurvedic Medical College. In spite of belonging to different colleges, the residents mix well in the hostel, and are indeed responsible for most of the activities.

The Warden of the Hostel is Miss Taraporewalla. The Committee members who more or less run the entire hostel are the Head-student, the vegetarian mess Secretary, the non-vegetarian mess secretary, the treasurer, the librarian, and the games superintendent. Although these girls have picked up medical science as their line, the touch of the housewife can be seen in all the amenities that they have supplemented in the hostel.

Under the guidancee of Mrs. Maclean and with the help of their own spirit of enterprise, the girls have collected donations enough to furnish the common room with smart sofas, rugs and curtains.

The topic on the carpet now is the procurement of another set of curtains.

By organising parties etc., for the "bosses" the students were also able to furnish the radio room with a wire-less set, paintings, carpets and sofa-sets entirely on the strength of donations. The games room contains table-tennis and carrom apparatus, but the sports-minded "medicos" will not rest till they add a few more games to their list.

A GRIEVANCE

At my recent interview with them, the residents were mildly indignant over the telephone arrangement which entitles only the warden to make or receive calls! But they were confident of voicing their complaint at the forthcoming committee meeting.

The rooms, the lift, and a mirror on each floor are reminiscent of the sister hostel on Marine Drive. The reading-room on the fifth floor is a favourite haunt of the girls, as that is the only room where fans can be used, even the electric switches for the same happen to be on the fourth floor, and most of the bulbs are either too dull or do not work at all.

FOOD

Vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are supplied by contractors appointed for the year. Incidentally the vegetarians seem to be an overwhelming majority. There is little or no ground to complain about the food.

Due to the lack of gas-arrangements, the girls have to use boilers supplied by the Government. By subscribing towards paying a little extra for the women who wash clothes and heat the water, they procure the extras which become necessities in complex-living—these include milk from the Aarey Milk Colony, and coal, and newspapers.

Yet, these are not all the things that are left to the students. Their enthusiasm enables them to cope with their studies as well as organise interesting social activities. They have recently established a Hostel Fund towards which each girl subscribes Rs. 4 per term. This fund is utilised for the library, the socials, games, monthly dinners presided over by eminent personages, and towards the "ideal state" of possessing a sewing-machine. The showing of British Information Services films is shortly to be arranged for. Variety entertainment programmes are organised once a term, the second term social being the more popular as guests are allowed for this.

WELL DONE

All activities, complaints and suggestions are dealt with at the monthly meetings of the hostelites, where the head-girl presides and the floor-representatives play their parts with responsibility. The girls can well afford to be proud of their hostel, as almost all the facilities and the spirit of co-operation and reliability are the results of their own efforts and a sense of belonging. Indeed, they are in charge of the whole management, and how they can devote so much time to the group activities is one of the remote wonders of the place. The head-student, Mohana Jotwani, and the committee members deserve honourable mention for a trying job well done.

C-IN-C's CALL TO THE ARMY

GURDASPUR, Dec. 20 (PTI): Gen. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army appealed to members of the forces here yesterday to extend their co-operation in the development plans of the country such as the 'Grow More Food' campaign and other rural reconstruction schemes.

'Give A Helping Hand'

AMBALA, Dec. 20 (PTI): Addressing a meeting here today under the auspices of the International Study Circle, Gen. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army exhorted the people to give the government a helping hand in the nation-building tasks lying ahead.

U.S. URGED TO OFFER 'SOME SACRIFICE'

WASHINGTON, December 20 (UPA): Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer said last night that the United States must revive trade policy and "make some sacrifice and suffer some losses to help the rest of the world".

The Kashmir Issue

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 20 (PTI-Reuter) The Security Council will meet on Monday at 20-00 GMT to resume discussion of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan, it was announced last night.

talking of BOOKS

TWO VIEWS ON 'LIMELIGHT'

Chaplin's Philosophy From The Screen

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S "Limelight," which is considered to be the picture of the year, has led to a lot of controversy. Two film critics of "Saturday Review" give different appraisals of the film in that journal.

By Arthur Knight

IN ITS brief fifty-year life span, the motion picture has already produced three unequivocal geniuses—D. W. Griffith, Eisenstein, and Charles Chaplin—three men who saw in the crude movies a new instrument for valid artistic creation.

Each widened the horizons of film art in his own way; but it has remained for Chaplin to use the medium for direct and personal statement, and that only in his most recent films. He spoke out against regimentation in "The Great Dictator", criticised conventional morality, easy thinking, in "Monsieur Verdoux." "Limelight" (United Artists) is more important than either. It is in every sense a summing up, an epitomizing of the comedian's fundamental philosophies and attitudes about life, about love, about audiences, about comedy. Fundamentally, "Limelight" is not a comedy at all, but an artist's testament limned in lovely poetry and poignant wit. An overwhelming emotional experience, it is concerned far less with the play of emotions than with the play of ideas.

FALLEN ON EVIL DAYS

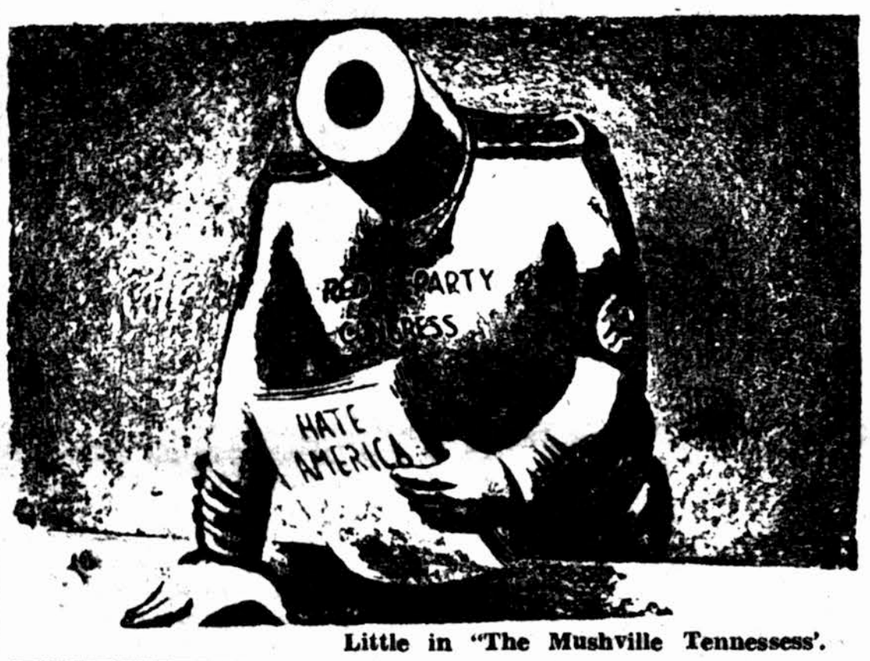
Briefly, it is the story of Calvero, a once-successful music-hall comedian now fallen on evil days. He has lost contact with his audiences; being funny isn't fun any more. Nevertheless, he saves a young girl from suicide, nursing her back to health and the will to live. And while restoring her will, he regains his own. But though Theraza becomes a famous dancer, Calvero can't even hold a job. He watches the girl fall in love with a gifted composer, then steps aside lest he spoil her life. **In many ways, this is the repetition of a theme long dear to Chaplin's heart: the lonlely, unsuccessful man and the waif.** But in "Limelight" there is a significant difference. Here the man can teach the girl, age can prepare the way for youth.

Every aspect of this story seems to suggest to Chaplin a flow of ideas to discuss with his audiences—or at least to present his views upon. Occasionally he does this to the accompaniment of a brilliant image, as when the aging Calvero talks to the girl about the ultimate goal in his life—"Truth, and if possible a little dignity"—while standing before a portrait of the young, successful Chaplin. **Too often the talk is accompanied by the most routine "business"—scraping a plate, filling a glass or vase. Always, however, it is talk worth listening to, aptly phrased, wryly turned, suggesting now Lewis Carroll now Oscar Wilde, now Shaw. Sometimes the implications of his words are quite shattering. "Everyone is so kind to me," me feel isolated." It is a new me feel isolated." It is a new experience, a strange experience to hear a man's philosophy being enunciated from the screen, something unprecedented except for the movie versions of a few Shaw plays and Chaplin's own "Monsieur Verdoux".**

ELOQUENT IN GESTURE

But even in the midst of a solemn discourse, Chaplin will suddenly have recourse to his unrivalled pantomimic powers.

'COMRADES, LET'S TALK PEACE'



Little in "The Mushville Tennessess'.

For an instant he becomes a rock, a rose, a slanted Japanese tree. He is ever eloquent in gesture. At one point a dance director is outlining the libretto of the film's ballet explaining that while Columbine is dying the clowns should start being funny. "While she's dying?" exclaims Chaplin, with a shrug that speaks volumes.

All this is told with a camera technique that is sparing, unspectacular, utilitarian. To many, accustomed now to the meaningless cuts, the meandering cameras, the incessant dissolves of most contemporary films, "Limelight" will appear perhaps a bit strange and old-fashioned. But watch the scenes in which Chaplin relives his past on the London music hall stage. Watch how carefully the camera follows Chaplin's hilarious "Animal Trainer" number. At the introduction, as the curtains part, the camera is out front with the audience. Chaplin begins his song, a nonsense patter about the days of his glory when he tamed lions and elephants, and the camera gently moves closer to the stage, as if the audience were sitting forward in its chairs. Then comes a wonderful pantomimic sequence with a pair of trained fleas. The camera jumps to a mid-shot that includes only a worktable and Chaplin himself. All superfluities are rigorously framed out. Back again to full stage for the finale and the bows, and only then, for the first time into a huge close up for the infinitely sad expression on the comedian's face as he realizes that he has been playing to an empty house. **Nothing could be less spectacular—nor more correct.**

The same taste and discretion dictate his handling of the ballet interludes. Melissa Hayden is used frankly and openly as a substitute for Claire Bloom in all the dance scenes. Chaplin never once breaks the line and continuity of her performance for an insert close-up of Miss Bloom to suggest that she is actually doing the dancing. Perhaps the finest dance in the picture, a graceful impromptu by Miss Hayden, is taken completely in one shot. The camera faces into the footlights, setting the piano and the impresario deep in shadow, while the whirling silhouette of the dancer is modelled by a single shaft of light that forms the only illumination for the scene. The composition is bold, handsome, completely functional. Actually, the camera work is equally correct, equally functional for the passages of pure talk. For these the camera stands by, recording now an agile mind instead of an agile body. It is not necessarily the most brilliant solution, the most cinematic way of formulating a philosophy—but then, this is still virgin territory for pictures.

It would not do, however, to over-emphasize the techniques of "Limelight." Chaplin is clearly far more concerned with what he has to say than with his means of saying it. **His message, the message of "Limelight", is to live courageously for life itself, despite one's limitations, despite one's griefs. "Limelight" is from start to finish the voice of a great comedian, a great spirit, giving cinematic shape to his own ripe experience.** It is a voice which courageously exploits the familiar and the sentimental without surrendering the force of novelty. One would have to close his heart wilfully to ignore that voice.

From The Superb To Banalities

STRANGE BLENDS & ODD TRENDS

By Hollis Alpert

IT IS MANY years since Charlie chose to break that which was termed the most golden about him, his silence and in the process he became Charles. Die-hard that I am, I have been wondering ever since if he was altogether wise. I remember how we all allowed him that long disquisition in "The Great Dictator," saying, to any who might complain, that he earned the right to speak if anyone had. Now, after fretfully watching and listening to him in "Limelight", I am driven to inquire why so mature an artist found it necessary to become garrulous. For the truth of the matter is that in "Limelight" Chaplin has become verbose. The fascination that he holds for all but those who faithfully respond to witless personal attacks upon him **is still present. Nor is there doubt at all that "Limelight"** is preferable to the vast majority of pictures churned out by Hollywood each year. Having said as much, he still leaves the impression that never yet have so many faults cropped up in one of Chaplin's movies.

DABBLES IN SATIRE

In "Limelight" Chaplin philosophizes, dabbles in satire, choreographs ballets (not particularly well), tells a sentimental love story, does some comic routines (one of which, with Buster Keaton, is a pure and utter gem), and writes an odd combination of a Hollywood musical and the kind of radio show that still exists on every weekday afternoon. Some of it is, without doubt, magnificent, and a good deal of it misfires painfully and embarrassingly.

His celebrated juxtaposition of comedy and pathos is present again in "Limelight," but somehow it has grown harsh. Chaplin, the writer had a lapse **in taste when he chose, in his opening scenes, to show us a girl lying unconscious in her room with the gas jets turned on and hissing, while outside a comic drunk attempts to fit a key into a lock. We know what is behind that funny door, and if the laughter comes it is uneasy. It is merely a juxtaposition and not a comment upon anything. This ambivalence continues as the story unfolds.** Chaplin has set up no particular plane of satire, no frame of reference, from which we are to view the episodes in his tale. As a consequence, we are never sure whether we are seeing comedy or something very stern and serious. In "Limelight" it is as though Chaplin wanted to crowd all of his story ideas into one—and the mixture is not a smooth blend at all.

NOT THE FIRST

There is, as I have hinted, much talk in "Limelight", and Arthur Knight says of it in his foregoing appraisal that "always the talk is worth listening to....." Mr. Knight is reminded by its Lewis Carroll, Oscar Wilde, and Bernard Shaw. I may well be at fault in failing to detect these echoes in the lectures that Chaplin has substituted for dialogue. He has much to say about the importance of the eternal life impulse . of how it is one's duty to be fully alive, but he is by no means the first to say these things, and it might very well have been enough in this movie to say them only once. It is, after all, a fairly standard message for potential suicides. The repetitions (and there are many of them) dilute and finally bore, and rather than being reminded of Wilde and Shaw I occasionally found myself remembering a book called "Wake Up and Live."

CAMERA ANGLES

I will not deny that Mr. Chaplin can give an authentic look to a music-hall stage, but "camera angles" have

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 5)

Food Problem

"[illegible]" (Food Supplement): Edited and published by Smt. Kamalini Manmade. Price 0-12-0.

THE Hindi journal "Rajeev" has brought out a special number devoted to the problem of food. It is a wise and a welcome step, for in making people conscious of the problem, journalisim can play an important role, thereby helping the Government in lighting off the grim shadows of famine.

Headed by a few well-chosen messages from famous persons like Shri P. S. Deshmukh, Sri K. M. Munshi, Sri B. G. Kher and many others, the magazine gives some really interesting and studious articles by authoritative persons on subjects like "Farming and the Five-Year Plan", "Farming in Indonesia" and "Japanese Farming."

Fruit-giving trees like the coconut and the cashew-nut trees are separately dealt with; while the importance of the potato and soyabean as supplementary food-stuff is well explained with many practical hints regarding their cultivation.

The preservation of foodstuff and grains has an article by itself, and there is another on fishing as an important national industry that will help us in solving the food problem.

A short dialogue between the editor and Sri Kidwai is given on the front page which will interest all the readers.

Beautiful printing and setup make the number attractive and its moderate price will help it in gaining well-deserved popularity.

—D. G. P.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

PROBABLY you have been acquainted with the news that an International Study Conference on Child Welfare was held in Bombay last week.

Delegates came from several countries, and availing of this opportunity, the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—arranged a reception in their honour at the "Annapoorna." At the outset Shrimati Monijeh Masani, Vice-President of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, in a short speech, welcomed the delegates, and after her Shri Dulabhji K. Khetani, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, addressed them as follows:—

Shrimati Masani has just welcomed you all and it is a matter of great pleasure and privilege for me also to accord you a reception on behalf of the Balkan-ji-Bari Akhil Hind Balak Sangh (The All-India Children's Association). It occurred to us that when workers for the cause of Child Welfare from different parts of this country and abroad had gathered in our city, we who are in the same field might meet them—honour them for what they are doing and exchange ideas with them if possible. We, however, realise that an evening is not sufficient for the purpose of bringing us closer to each other but we hope to continue our friendship and contacts—through correspondence at least—and to compare our notes from time to time, and thus benefit in carrying on our common work for the Children's Cause.

We say time and again that the future of the country lies in the children's hands, that on their shoulders rests the burden of the country's progress. Yet, how often do we find that those shoulders are not as sturdy as we imagine, that behind the bold glance of a child's eyes there lurks a mass of fears and inhibitions which are the unwholesome product of a diseased society. And, therefore, society must undergo a radical change—and that we can safely do if we start with children, helping them to grow up in such a way that they may become a credit to their country and an asset to the world

Our Aim

Much can be done, as I am sure you all will agree, to gladden the hearts of children, and to replace their dullness and despair with laughter and healthy activity. This is the aim of the Balkan-ji-Bari, or the Children's Garden, and it has been trying to achieve it in several ways ever since 1926 when it was founded. You must have known about its work from the literature handed to you along with your invitation for this evening's function. Probably some of you have visited a few of the Balkan-ji-Bari Centres and seen our work for yourselves. Shortly another speaker will tell you about our various activities. May I just say that the Balkan-ji-Bari has provided ample opportunities for the Children-Flowers to grow beautifully and happily? Our chief aim is to make children as happy as possible and to allow them to develop by themselves.

The work of Balkan-ji-Bari is not like that of certain other institutions and organisations. It does not consist of merely holding committee meetings and discussions—or arriving at certain decisions. Here the worker must give as much time as possible to practical work and personally attend to every matter, trying to pave his way through all kinds of difficulties. And, what do our friends usually say: "It is not quite easy to work among children!" A Children's Worker has to bring himself down to the level of a child, he has to understnd a child's pleasures and displeasures; and he has not to predominate but sublimate his own olden ideas. Experience has shown that the Workers usually get tired of such "strenuous" work—they forget its "happy" side, and then it becomes "burdensome."

I wish to take this opportuinty to requst our friends, all child-lovers, here and elsewhere, to join hands with the Balkan-ji-Bari to achieve its objectives. Their reward will be children's love and happiness!

Once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, I offer felicitations and cordial greetings to you!

Thereafter, Kumari Nooru Peermahomed, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, addressed the audience as follows:

On behalf of the children, who are absent on this occasion with a purpose, and the workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari (The All-India Children's Association), I too extend to all of you, the delegates of the International Study Conference of Child Welfare, a cordial, warm and hearty welcome. Indeed, it's a great pleasure to have you here in our midst this evening.

Our Work

I presume, by now, you must have got a fairy correct picture of the child welfare problems in India. The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself was overwhelmed when he was asked to give an inaugural address at the International Study Conference on Child Welfare. Said he: "Child welfare problem in India is co-related to many problems, and it needs to be handled by the government simply and on a large scale." It is then our privilege to record that Balkan-ji-Bari had from its inception seen to these two prime necessities, and has been carrying on its simple activities among the teeming children of this country. But, nevertheless, the organisation has drawn out an ambitious programme, as it is found in the Balkan-ji-Bari Hand-Book. At present our efforts are tentative and our activities limited Our motto is "Education and Entertainment". In other words, the organisation lays a special stress in conducting recreational activities, combined with social upliftment of growing children.

It also collects funds for needy children.

Arrangements are made by voluntary workers in different units

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at the Bal Bhavan.

to collect children of the particular locality in which they reside and execute the programme laid down by the Balkan-ji-Bari, every day if possible or once a week at least, and on holidays. The programme includes story-telling, singing, dramatics, games and sports, distrbution of library books, handi-crafts, exhibition of film shows, arranging picnics, excursion trips, children's camps, and last but not least, children's inter-unit visits. These simple activities, you will agree, are the essence to social education among the young. At present there are over 300 Balkan-ji-Bari units scattered all over our country, and our membership is above 30,000. Those of you who have had a chance to visit any of our units must have seen for yourselves the spade-work that is being done by our workers.

Our task of tackling children has not been easy, but the fact that we have continued to move on the upgrade, as testified by our yearly reports, clearly indicates our efforts. The spirit behind our organisation is in many respects unique. Shorn of all social castes, creeds and racial prejudices, the Balkan-ji-Bari has no connection with politics either—even with the politics of this country. Though our work is at present confined by necessity to a nationwide movement, we seek to embrace ideals that are universal and permanent. We have prepared a special charter of the Indian Childrens' Rights and are trying for its legislation. In the meanwhile the said Charter has been much applauded everywhere and even by the UNESCO.

All our workers are voluntary.

Other Activities

For the benefi of our workers we have resumed for the second time this year in Bombay classes for the Training Course in Child Welfare. Eminent experts in different branches of Child Welfare and social work deliver lectures and conduct field work. At the end of the course, examinations will be held and certificates distributed to successful candidates. For the success of these classes the Balkan-ji-Bari is greatly indebted to those who have willingly offered their much needed services.

This year Balkan-ji-Bari has also started a youth Movement under the distinguished patronage of the President of the All India Balkanji-Bari, Shri B. G. Kher, High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. This Organisation is to work for youths of fourteen to twenty-one years of age, and it stresses the fact that the realization of joy lies through manual labour.

In the international field we are bringing out a monthly magazine for the promotion of national and international understanding, "The Home and The World." A copy of the latest issue has been already circulated to you, and we sincerely hope you will appreciate Balkan-ji-Bari's endeavours in creating international harmony. We hope you will support this movement and send us articles pertaining to youth and youth movements to be published in the magazine.

These are just a few activities that the Balkan-ji-Bari has taken up recently.

Shrimati Kaji's Speech

Then Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, spoke as follows:—

A very pleasant duty devolves on me. It is my happy privilege to offer you a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the Balkan-ji-Bari. It is a matter of great pleasure to us that Bombay was selected as the venue for this great International Study Conference on Child Welfare. The experts on the subject of Child Welfare have come here for deliberations.

Peculiar Problems

Ours is a poor country and the need for Child Welfare is therefore much greater in this sub-continent than perhaps in many other parts of the world. We realise that in India we have to work in a different set of circumstances and it would be necessary for us to devise our own schemes and find special solutions to meet the peculiar difficulties and problems obtaining in the country. I am sure we shall be adding not a little to our knowledge of this vital subject from our contact with you, as many of you have come from the more advanced countries of the world, where great and rapid strides on scientific lines have already been made in this direction. India attained independence only a few years ago and naturally we have a vast leeway to make up in this matter. Important subjects such as the care of the handicapped children, care of the children in the home and the family and many other topics relating to children's welfare were discussed at the Conference.

Child is a divine gift—the messenger of God. God has created children perhaps with a view to conveying his message of love and innocence. World without children would not have been a place worth living in. Children know no barriers of caste, colour or creed. It is the duty of every one to make children—the flowers in the garden of humanity—as happy and healthy as possible, healthy in mind, body and soul. All the civilized countries of the world have accepted their responsibility for the welfare of the children.

The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. The strength and the future progress of the nation depend on them. I am sure this Conference will bring about awakening in the minds of the people in regard to the importance and urgency of the problem of child welfare. Our Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has deep love for children, and we hope that under his able guidance we shall be able to achieve our goal of making children happy and healthy.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, was given a Children's Reception by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari at Ghatkopar, where he also presided over the Fifteenth Annual Day Celebration of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit.

The Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari Unit went on an excursion to Vajreshwari, and the Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari Unit to the Aarey Milk Colony. The children had a very happy time playing games and passing time together.

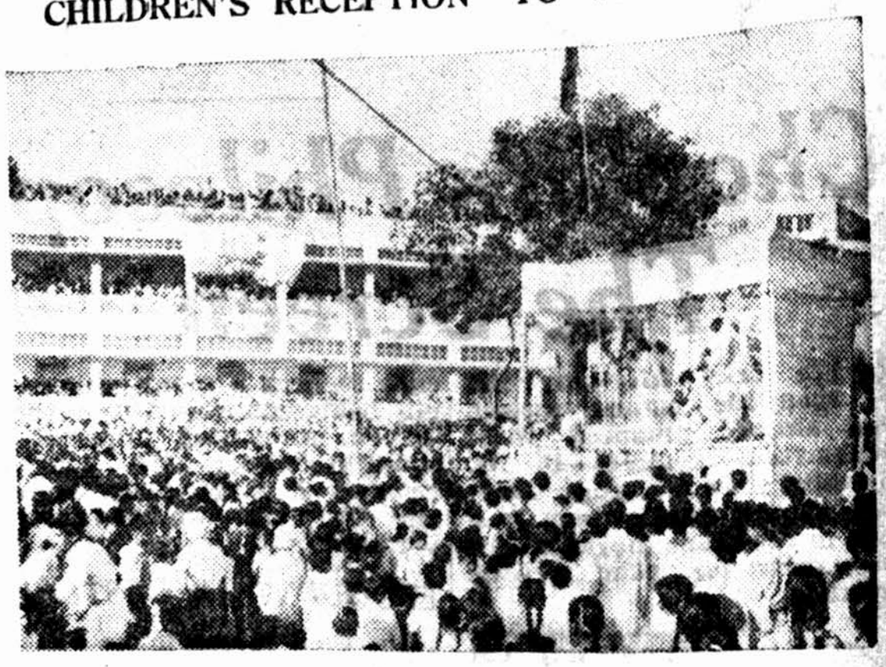
Have you joined any Balkan-ji-Bari Unit or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be much pleased to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

CHILDREN'S RECEPTION TO SHRI. NEHRU



Bombay Provincial Bankan-ji-Bari children's reception to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at Ghatkopar.

TRIP TO AAREY COLONY

Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari children at the Aarey Milk Colony.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

No frontiers to Art—Cultural unity in Art—Basis of regional traditions—Art "from the people"—Plan ignores Arts—Demolition of ancient monument—Academies still in air—Living conditions of artists.

THE cultural activity in modern India is more or less confined to the province of art, although the term culture has a much wider connotation. Art in its different media has come to be a plaything in the hands of those to whom culture itself is a sheer platitude.

At least, art needs to be properly understood and judiciously handled, when other constituents of culture are haphazardly treated.

In Their 'India'

Indian art is as extensive a region as the land in which it was born and moulded; and it has manifested itself through all its usual media. Again Indian art was not a monopoly of the privileged few. It was a common heritage of the people. The distinctions of culture like the urban and folk were imported from the West, and were indiscriminately carried into the region of art.

To the self-styled elite to whom India means their fashionable urban quarters and environments, the "art of the people" is an unknown entity, and such are the sections which are responsible for exploitation of art as diversion and luxury exclusively reserved for themselves. There is no wonder, therefore, if spurious or sophisticated art forms are thrown into circulation. On the other side, art has continued to be a vital need and natural expression to the common folks.

Unity In Arts

The unity of Indian life centres, to a large extent round art, despite the religious and political divergences and unequal socio-economic conditions. Art of the people must be studied and promoted in its natural settings, if the basic unity is to be consolidated, but the fastidious folks have never cared for it. While 'for the people' is still, more or less, the slogan of every movement or scheme, "Antar Bharati" sponsored by the late Sane Guruji promises to be a serious move towards the people scattered in many areas. "Antar Bharati" aims at dissemination of the knowledge of cultural traits of various regions. It proposes to break through the barriers and to discover the underlying unity as the foundation of nationalism. It should find art as a common feature of all the regions.

The social patterns in different regions will show differences of language, customs and modes of living. The forms of art, which are interwoven in them, will also show an impression of the regional art traditions, but they will furnish a fine example of unity in diversity. Every art will have the trends and mannerisms peculiar to the region. The difference will be superficial, as the fundamentals will not differ in any region. It will also appear that the invidious distinctions of art such as the classical and folk cannot be made in a rigid manner.

Common Fundamentals

Take the example of dance. Kathak, Bharat Natyam, Kathakali and Manipuri were really speaking the dances of the people. When imported in urban areas, they were monopolised by the privileged few as their own classical dances. Though representing different regions, they have the common basis in dance fundamentals of India and for this reason they have to be taken as variations of a single classical technique. Numerous forms of folk dance will, likewise, reveal that there is much in the technique which is common to them.

Music is an art which will be of great help in tracing unity across the regional frontiers. Whatever the people sing and play even in primitive conditions, conform to the fundamental principles of the Indian system of music. According to the authoritative treatises, music, which is styled these days as classical, was collected from the people of different regions and elaborated into a system. The observations made in these treatises will be confirmed by close study of the entire domain of music. From this point view, there would hardly be any justification for retaining folk music as a separate variety. Obviously music and dance, which the urban areas have prized as their classical legacy, were taken from the people, and they have carried with them the cultural unity which, was evolved through centuries.

The traditional arts of painting, sculpture and architecture have the same fundamentals throughout the length and breadth of the country. Painting, for example, executed by the traditional artist in any area will appear to owe its beauty and distinctive character to line, disposition of colour and emotional expression; and design which had actually imported art in everyday life of the people was based on the principles by which Indian art is governed.

From The People

Since nationalism, in modern times, came to rest on the slippery surface of politics, it failed to send its roots down to the level of art in which is enshrined the unity of Indian life. Independence was followed by a deplorable reaction. Regionalism, which is a polished form of provincialism, has been let loose as a dividing force. It threatens to leave certain regions in isolation, if nationalism which is confined to art and cultural concepts is not raised sufficiently high to counteract and control its evil effect. Art among the constituents of culture is a force whose efficacy has not been yet tested. This is the time when it should come into full play.

The people, divided as they are by climatic and social conditions, into regional groups, have much to give and take among them. The social patterns by which such groups are differentiated have several common features among which art is the foremost. The inter-regional exchange of art and cultural traits will lead to consolidation of the unity of life and will pave the way to real nationalism. It will be enough if an organisation like "Antar Bharati" concentrates its attention, for the time being, on achievement of this end.

At the same time, it is necessary that urban citizens should shed their attitude of supercilious indifference towards the common folks and make a serious approach to the province of art. It is sheer hypocrisy to say that art has to be introduced to the people. In fact, the people have given much of art to the urban areas and still much remains with them.

Commission Of Vital Interest

The Five-year Plan, which is going to cost millions, makes a valuable document of nation-building programme, and as such it embraces, within its range, several aspects of this country's life. It has touched the province of education, but it makes no direct or indirect mention of arts. In this respect the plan is disappointing, as no nation building programme for an artistic and art-producing country like India can exclude art from its scope. Provision is made for housing and for the facilities for training in architecture and town planning as a part of technical education on which the plan has laid special emphasis, but in this context no reference is made to India's architectural tradition which has left numerous monuments.

An extensive field like art presupposes planning, if a serious approach is to be made to it. One, therefore, wonders why the Planning Commission should have left an important field like art out of consideration and omitted it from the plan. The Government has moved towards art, but has not assigned to it the importance which it deserves. As a vital need of life, Indian art has to be approached from entirely a different angle. Planning should be the first stage, from which a national programme could be deduced. The most important point in both should be formulation of definite standards of each art. It is hoped that the Government will view art as one of the essential nation building activities.

Agitation Without Effect

The administration of archaeology was the subject of a question which was put in the Council of States on December 6. An inquiry was made by Mr. Malkain whether the ancient Somnath Temple was completely demolished and whether the public opinion was consulted. The reply given by Mr. Malaviya, Deputy Minister for Education, was that he did not know about it; and it was rather intriguing. One fails to understand why the Government should have no knowledge of what had happened at Paltan in Saurashtra.

The ancient temple was demolished ceremoniously, and no secret was made of this destructive operation. The public opinion was not consulted. The move to demolish the ancient dilapidated monument had precipitated agitation which could not have escaped the notice of the Government of India, and the task of demolition was carried out without the slightest regard for the public sentiment. Now the public is told that the episode was not known to the Government. It will be interesting to know whether the dilapidated monument was on the list of the State Government or the central archaeological department and who was responsible for giving permission for demolition.

Academies Of Music

Attempts are made to bring Indian music within accademies but it seems that academics are receding from it. The news items released at irregular intervals have conveyed an impression that the movement is proceeding at a snail's face. According to the information given by Mr. Malaviya, Deputy Minister for Education in Parliament, the question of the academy Karnatak music is not yet settled. Mr. Milaviya incidentally declared that there was also a proposal to establish an academy of Hindustani music on similar lines, but no final decision has been taken.

The Academies of music have been on the tapis of the Government for some time. The constitution of the Hindustani academy was revised and democratised under the pressure of public agitation, and then the matter has rested there. It is not known why the Government is not expediting the question which is of vital interest to Indian music. While the two academies are still in the air, the Government should consider the desirability of establishing one central organisation under whose umbrella both the systems of music can be brought. The establishment of academies should be treated as a practical proposition and not merely an academic interest.

Nation-building Activity

Opening an exhibition of paintings in New Delhi, Dr. Radhakrishnan observed that a country's development depended upon its harmonious development in politics, intellect and art. He thus enunciated one of the basic principles by which a country's development is governed. Obviously he placed art in the category of subjects of national importance. However, what the Vice-President said with regard to art is not related to India's development schemes, as art has been left out of them.

Turning to the artist, the Vice-President said that the true artist should dedicate his whole life for his pursuit. Such an artist should be in a position to lead a care-free life, but India has not yet created conditions in which the artist can live and work without anxiety. Deep concern is felt in the official and political circles for unemployment among the educated persons, but nobody has cared to inquire how artists in the different fields are able to make their two ends meet. Artists are expected to do several things, but they are not promised the reward which is due to them. This is the position of art in India.

Appearing in these columns in "Dolls Gwalior" a painting by Mr. L. B. Chavan. Mr. Chavan is a talented and hard-working artist. He is attached to Mr. Acharekar's Acamedy of Art as a teacher. "Dolls Gwalior" was one of the exhibits in the one-man show recently organised by him at Chetana in Bombay. Mr. Chavan paints in the Indian as well as Western style with equal freedom. His paintings in the exhibition gave a pleasing impression that the artist has not only regard for the Indian tradition but has an urge to portray Indian life in Indian style.

DOLLS

By L. B. CHAVAN, Teacher, Achrekar's Academy of Art.

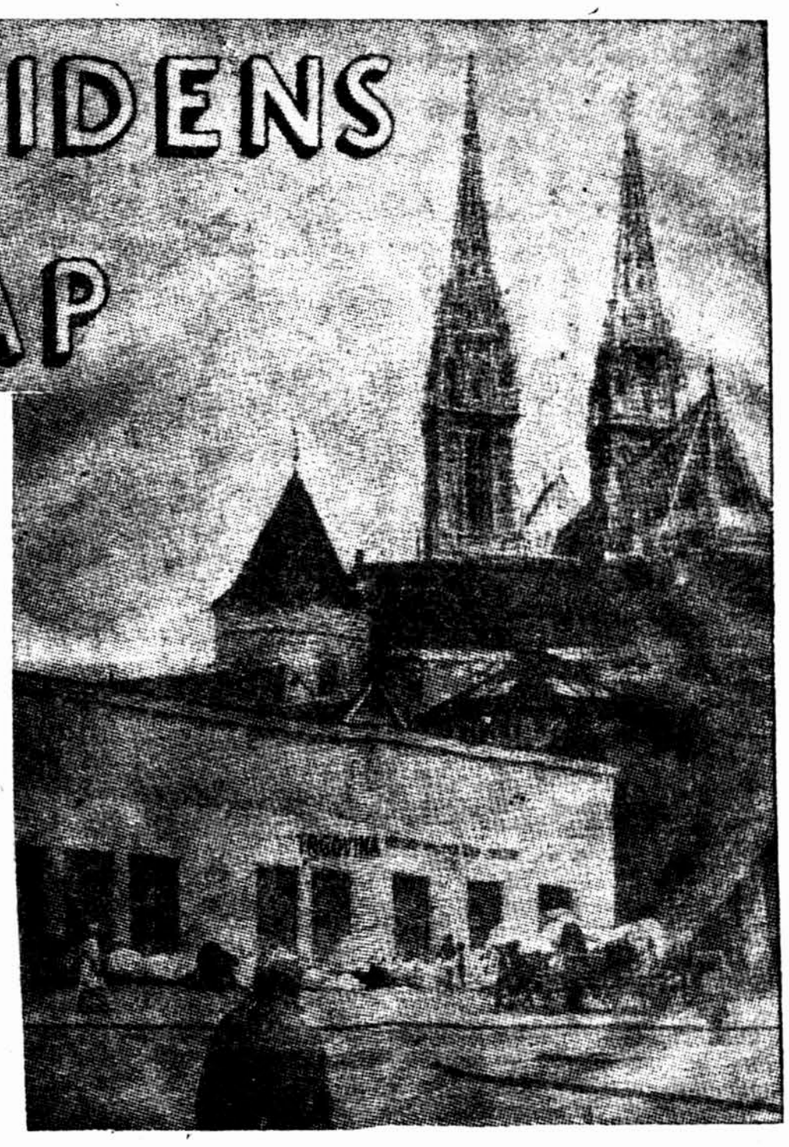
THEY NEVER FORGET

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

ful Christmas dinner, love shining in Sherry's and Bart's eyes as they looked at one another. Jim excused himself and left the reunited couple to their happy home.

That was definitely the happiest Christmas in Sherry's life. The return of her husband on Christmas night was the Lord's blessing: proving that Love is always the best of God's gifts to mankind if only we have strength enough to carry on.

TITO WIDENS THE GAP



Zegreb retains South Slavic motif

NOT TOO MUCH OF 'BANDOBUST'

BY EDMUND STEVENS

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

Zagreb, (Yugoslavia)

A distinguished figure with handsome sunburned face wavy gray hair, in a dapper light blue business suit entered the hall alone. With one hand in his coat pocket, he walked unhurried down the aisle to the speaker's stand.

At sight of him more than two thousand delegates, plus several hundred spectators, rose from their seats and, clapping in time, roared with one voice. "We are Tito's—Tito is ours!" then with a slight change in cadence, "Tito hero, Tito hero!"

Having reached the speakers' stand, the object of this ovation turned and for several minutes favoured the scene with a grin of huge unconcealed personal enjoyment until presently he signaled for silence.

INFORMAL ATMOSPHERE

This easily informality with which Marshal Tito opened the Sixth Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party, marked the proceedings throughout.

The setting lent itself to such informality. There was a look of improvisation about the big, barnlike baizecovered woodden interior of the hall normally used for exhibitions. Rows of seats were packed in so tightly that no room was left to keep congress leadership at a distance from the rank and file as was done, for example, in the great Kremlin hall where the Soviet Communist Party Congress recently was held and where men on the stage seemed remote and inaccessible even from the front rows of the floor.

Separated only by a narrow aisle, relations between the Yugoslav congress presidium and delegates were close both in a figurative and literal sense.

Delegates often left their seats and walked up to some friend on the presidium who leaned over to shake hands and exchange salutations. Marshal Tito himself often took part in such exchanges or smiled or nodded at someone in the hall.

Throughout the congress proceedings his natural and unaffected reactions, like those of other members at the long presidium table, were clearly visible to delegates. And when some well-intentioned but experienced orator got in beyond his depth in a world situation, Marshal Tito would grin broadly. This friendly informality had a reassuring influence even on inexperienced speakers who diffidently approached the stand fingering their notes and received a nod of encouragement from Marshal Tito.

The same directness also was noted by foreign correspondents at a press conference given by Politburo member Milovan Djilas who answered questions with forthright frankness seldom encountered in press conferences anywhere and remarkable in a Communist country.

In reply to a question he even confirmed rumours of the dropping of a fellow member of the Politburo and set forth reasons for this step. In like manner, during recesses, delegates and reporters, including foreign newspapermen, mingled freely, chatted, and exchanged impressions and information with an informality and lack of reticence which could be described only as amazing.

Also relaxed were security arrangements which, under the circumstances, appeared surprisingly sketchy and unobstructive, with only the most perfunctory scrutiny of passes at the outer gate and with full freedom for those inside the compound area to wander in and out of the hall itself.

The only outward concession to Marshal Tito's personal safety was his custom-built Packard sedan parked close to the exit from the hall. the glass in its windshield still bearing the factory label "bullet proof."

This writer could not help contrasting this easygoing attitude with the stringent security regulations at Kremlin gatherings. There everyone entering had to run the gauntlet of three separate checkups by sharp eyed MVD special security officers who studied every detail of the pass and compared it minutely with the personal identity card. If the tiniest discrepancy resulted, one was turned back.

The contents of briefcases also had to be examined before entering the Kremlin palace and under no circumstances were cameras allowed in the case of foreign newspapermen. Inside the hall heavily armed sentries kept the floor covered from several directions.

EASY-GOING

Even in Yugoslavia a few years ago security measures were far more stringent. The city of Zegrab itself shows no evidence of special precautions. There is no conspicuous increase in the police garrision except for extra traffic officers to direct the unusual flow of cars in and around the congress site. But even in that area there is no suspension or deviation of normal civilian traffic.

As far as the local population is concerned, the arrival in Zagreb or more than two thousand delegates, including the topmost layer of the regime's ruling caste, plus scores of visitors and onlookers, native and foreign, has scarcely caused a ripple in the normal routine of activities in thic Croatian capital.

To be sure, some buildings here and there display red banners or are decked with streamers proclaiming "Long Live the Sixth Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party" "Workers of all Lands Unite", and "With Tito in War and Peace." There are also numerous pictures of Marshal Tito but very few of anyone else.

NO FANFARE

There is none of that extravagant use of bunting and variety of posters, slogans, decorations, and profusion of portraits which mark similar occasions in the Soviet Union for example, or in the satellite countries which follow the Moscow style. In Moscow every factory, institution, and apartment house tries to outdo its neighbours as though this were a measure of their loyalty.

Through it all Zagreb preserves the outward stamp of solid middle-class comfort which the Austro-Hungarian empire contrived to impart to all its secondary centres. Crowds—shabby by western standards but also with no signs of extreme poverty and want—who stroll the streets and squares and crowd into cafes in early evenings, take it all in theiir leisurely stride and do not display much interest in congress happenings except in the unusual number of shiny cars, most of which are of fairly recent make.

Chance Of Living Longest

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statisticians (in a book called "Length of Life") have it all figured out: A married New Zealand farm woman who has long-lived ancestors and who is in good health — not too fat — will theoretically outlast anyone else in the world. Environment, sex, weight, occupation, education, ancestors and marital status all have a bearing on longevity. And on the average, rural folk outlive city people; women outlive men; the thin outlive the fat; white-collar workers outlive wage-earners; the more-educated outlive the less-educated; people with long-lived ancestors outlive those with short-lived ones; and married people are still around after the single, widowed and divorced have gone to their reward.

'Reds' Have Little Scope In Pakistan

ANALYSIS OF PARTIES AND THEIR STRENGTH

BY A KARACHI CORRESPONDENT

Political power leads to the growth of a number of parties, as it has done in Pakistan, after independence. Some of them are mushroom parties for election purposes allying themselves with others when opportunity dictates. Dominant and ruling party, with a tradition, in Pakistan is of course the Muslim League.

The Communists, who come from well-to-do gentry of Lahore, have little human raw material to work on for creating agitation to push forth their programme.

MUSLIM LEAGUE

THE struggle for self-expression—both political and cultural—resulting in the creation of Pakistan was essentially a mass movement, organised and directed by the Muslim League.

This organisation was founded as far back as 1906. In 1926, Quaid-e-Azam Mahamed Ali Jinnah was elected President at the Bombay Session of the Muslim League. The next ten years saw slow but steady consolidation of the League under his leadership and the Lucknow session of the Muslim League in the autumn of 1937 found it the most authoritative and representative organisation of the Muslims of India.

Today the Muslim League continues to enjoy the same popular support that it enjoyed before Partition. It aims at the establishment of the Islamic principles of social justice and democracy and the creation of conditions for the uplift of the masses in the light of the Objectives Resolution. It is by far the most powerful organisation amongst the political parties in Pakistan. The recent elections in the provinces of the Punjab and the North West Frontier have confirmed the League's dominating position in the country. The Central and Provincial Ministers are drawn from the Muslim League Party. The Muslim League is also the largest party in the States which have acceded to Pakistan.

JINNAH AWAMI LEAGUE

Pakistan committed as she is to the principles of democracy has a number of other political parties with varying degrees of following. The Jinnah Awami League, which has a few thousand members on its roll, mostly in the Punjab, is of recent origin. It was sponsored jointly in February 1951, by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, formerly member of the Muslim League and one-time Prime Minister of undivided Bengal, and Mian Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot—formerly President of the Punjab Muslim League.

The Jinnah Awami League's aim, in the words of Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot, is to "oppose all acts and measures which curtail the liberty of the people." The party is also "opposed to the foreign policy of the Muslim League." "This party, if returned to power," claims the Khan of Mamdot, "would advise the Government to quit the Commonwealth. In the event of an international conflict, the party would like Pakistan to remain neutral. The party aims at a more dynamic agrarian policy than that of any other party in the country, an early solution of the Kashmir question, and change in the tariff policy of Pakistan."

The Awami League joins one party or the other where expediency demands.

The Awami League leaders, for example, participated in the Peace Convention held in 1951-52 inspired by the Leftist elements in the country.

In the recent elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, the Jinnah Awami League secured a dozen seats mostly from the Lahore urban constituencies. The returns showed that the Jinnah Awami League had practically no influence in the rural areas or in the interior of Punjab. In N.W.F.P. elections, the Jinnah Awami League was able to secure even less than half a dozen seats. Its influence in Baluchistan and Sind is almost negligible, while in East Pakistan the number of its followers does not exceed 1,000.

The Jinnah Awami League in East Pakistan is known as the "East Pakistan Awami League". Its president is Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani.

AZAD PAKISTAN

Another party that owes its origin to the 1951 elections in the Punjab is the Azad Pakistan Party, led by Mian Iftikharuddin, who at one time was president of the Provincial Congress Party in undivided Punjab and a prominent member of the Muslim League after Partition. The Azad Pakistan won two or three seats in the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

In the words of Mian Iftikharuddin: "The Muslim League Party can rightly claim to be the mouthpiece of the privileged class of people in the country, but certainly it has no right to claim to be the representative of the masses."

THE AZAD PAKISTAN PARTY WOULD LIKE TO SEE PAKISTAN COMPLETELY FREE OF ALL FOREIGN INFLUENCES. The party asserts that "the present Muslim League leadership wants to keep Pakistan tied to the apronstrings of British imperialism and that "the economic and political exploitation which began with the establishment of British rule in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent continues even today in Pakistan."

The Azad Pakistan Party, according to Mian Iftikharuddin, answers the people's need for a progressive programme. "The Anglo-American bloc," he says, "wants to use Pakistan as a base against Soviet Russia It is high time that the Pakistan Government resisted such attempts. The only effective way to counter such a move is to build up a strong peace movement in Pakistan

ISLAM LEAGUE

Then there is the Islam League with a membership of under 4,000 mostly in the Punjab. It was founded by Allama Inayatullah Khan

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 1)

LITTLE SCOPE FOR REDS IN PAKISTAN

(Continued From Page 22, Col. 5)

Mashriqi of Khaksar fame. **It seeks to revive martial traditions among the Muslim and aims at "defending the Muslims in India."**

THE ISLAM LEAGUE WOULD LIKE THE WHOLE OF THE NORTHERN INDIA TO BE ANNEXED TO PAKISTAN SINCE IT CONTAINS LARGE NUMBERS OF MUSLIMS.

At present Allama Mashriqi is under detention.

JAMIAT-UL ULEM-I-ISLAM

There are a few political parties whose objects are identical, viz., to place religion above politics. The Jamiat-ul Plemi-Islam, whose president is Maulana Zafar Ahmed Usmani, with a following of slightly over 1,500 claims that it would inculcate "true Islamic spirit and culture" amongst the people of Pakistan based in the Quran and the Hadith. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Pakistan, which has some influence in East Pakistan, seeks "to protect Islam to frame an Islamic constitution for Pakistan" and to create "fraternal atmosphere" amongst the Muslim countries of the world. Its president is Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni.

JAMAAT-E-ISLAMI:

Jamaat-e-Islami, whose leader is Maulana Abdul Ala Maudoodi, aims at "establishing in Pakistan a government based on the dictates of the Quran (Hukumat-e-Illahiya)." It has a following of slightly over 2,000 mostly in the Punjab.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party of Pakistan owes its origin to the underground activities of certain Communist workers trained in India in the last two decades. Its secretary, Sajjad Zaheer, came to Pakistan in 1949 and carried out his activities underground until his arrest on April 23, 1951. Sajjad Zaheer, in his forties, is the son of Syed Wazir Hassan, one-time Chief Justice of the Oudh Chief Court, and one of his brothers, Mr. Ali Zaheer, was the Indian Ambassador in Iran. An eminent writer and an enthusiastic scholar, Sajjad Zaheer was one of the brilliant Indian students at Oxford. He joined the Communist Party in India about 20 years ago. He edited the Communist weekly of Bombay 'Naya Zamana'

In the recent elections in the Punjab, Communist candidates were defeated by the Muslim League.

Indeed, the Communists of the Punjab are a coterie of well-to-do intellectuals of Lahore, who seek to influence college and university students.

Since industrial workers are negligible numerically and foodgrains, being cheap and plentiful, peasant unrest is absent in Pakistan except in small areas of Sind where peasant unrest is associated with the Kisan (Haris) Party. The Haris, whose membership is believed to run into a good 25,000 aims at redressing peasants' grievances against Zamindars (landlords).

Owing to its contiguity to West Bengal on one side, Assam and Burma on the other, Communist influence is not inconsiderable in East Pakistan.—(N. N. F.)

FIREPROOF: The boss's son.
—Lew Parker

TOASTMASTER: A speaker who uses a few appropriated words.
Harry Hershfield

HORS D'OEUVRES: A ham sandwich cut into 40 pieces.
Jack Benny

DISCUSSION: An argument where you just keep talking and you don't throw anything.
—Joey Adams

Liberation Of The 'Have-Nots'

(Continued From Page 4, Col. 5)

world. I have been to China and to Russia. But I found Communists nowhere except in India."

Blind Fury

What, after all, is the reason of this antipathy towards the Bhu-Dan-Yagna? Perhaps it lies in the association of the Congress and the Praja-Socialist Party with it.

Hence on grounds of blind party-politics, what the non Communists do must be condemned by the Communists and vice versa. I am afraid this is a very wrong conception of public service.

Following regulated party lines reduces us to mere sepoys for whom the spinal chord was more than enough. In the long run this attitude harms the country as also the party and the individual. In this connection I cannot help reproducing the beautiful words of New China's maker, Mao Tse-tung, to Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit: "Let us unite for construction; let us unite for peace." India's misfortune is that Congressmen or Communists, Praja-Socialists or Jan Sanghites, etc. cannot unite for construction or peace or for anything else. And the country is reduced to the unenviable position of the proverbial patient whose malady gets deeper with every treatment.

Both the Congressmen and Communists would do well to grasp the real significance of the Bhu-Dan-Yagna movement. If the former imagine that their co-operation in the Yagna will help them to implement their present policy so as to go on holding reins of power for all time they are sadly mistaken. If the latter imagine that the Yagna will not touch the fringe of existing state problems they are equally misled. Both of them should know that the same Vinoba who was asking for only land yesterday has already made a call for a share of the income, else for Daridra Narain, a Sarv-Dan-Yagna, a call for total donation. Doubtless he will also call those in power to prt with it to the powerless. His is a battle on behalf of the poor, the have-nots, the non-possessed, the powerless, the lowly or the lost. One would do well to decide and take sides accordingly, before it is too late.

FLYING WINDMILL

(Continued from page 2 col. 5)

appear to favour single-rotored craft over the double-rotored. The armed services apparently wish to encourage several successful types of helicopters, based on both types of propulsion.

In the single-rotored type, the lifting and propelling forces are concentrated in a single rotor vane. A smaller vertical rotor in the rear acts as a counter-torque and steering device.

In the double-rotored type the lifting and propelling forces are shared by rotor vanes forward and aft. It requires no vertical stabilizing rotor to counter-act torque or to perform steering since these functions are concentrated in two main rotors.

Piasecki's last production climb is largely due to substantial Navy orders for its tandem-rotored HUP, picturesquely known as the "Retriever", which is now in service aboard carriers and at principal naval air stations.

This may be because the Piasecki has no tail rotor, which, at least in earlier models, was a hazard to aircraft handlers on carrier decks.

The Kaman helicopters, another twi-rotored job, also has become a quantity producer because of substantial Navy orders. Its employment has jumped from 52 in June, 1950, to 850, and Kaman expects to move into a new $2 000,000, plant about April, 1953.

Other major producers in the single-rotored class include Bell Aircraft at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Hiller Helicopters at Palo Alto, Calif.

Helicopters now range in size and propulsion characteristics all the way from the snarling, ram-jet propelled, two-place aircraft like Hiller's "Hornet," McDonnell's "Little Henry," and American Helicopters' "Top Sergeant," through three, four-, 10-and 20-place transports to Howard Hughes' gargantuan XH-17, whose rotors swish over a 130-foot diameter.

The XH-17, which recently made its first public test flight, resembles the long-legged lumber carrier which straddles its load. The Hughes is powered with two General Electric jet engines with a combined thrust of 3,600 pounds. IT IS HOPED THAT IT WILL CARRY A LOAD OF OVER 12 TONS A DISTANCE OF 65 MILES.

The most significant helicopter advances are now being made in the transport categories, ranging up to 50 passengers. Piasecki, for instance, has a contract for two experimental 40-passenger transports. The second of these two (XH-16) is expected to be powered with a turbine engine, and the company naturally hopes a production contract will develop.

Sikorsky is also known to be preparing a transport helicopter that would carry up to 30 passengers.

This, incidentally, will be a two engined aircraft. Transport-size helicopters, are going to need two engines as a matter of course.

Already the nation's airlines have been told by Frank N. Piasecki, head of his own company, that they can have 50-passenger transport helicopters in service before 1960. There is the promise of doubling present speeds. Of course, first the airlines must study the operational problems of helicopters and lay down the specifications of the aircraft they want. There is every possibility that the airlines, has already drafted a set of proposed specifications and performance for jet-propelled fixed-wing transports.

The transport helicopter, Mr. Piasecki says, has reached the point where it can replace the fixed-wing airplane on intercity trips up to 350 miles, as early as 1957. It could be more attractive as it would fly from town-centre to town-centre, eliminating time-consuming trips to peripheral airports. Its effect in other short-haul services, such as taxi, trunk airport to downtown areas, and metropolitan coverage, could be revolutionary.

FROM THE SUPERB TO BANALITIES

(Continued From Page 19, Col. 5)

never been enough in themselves to lift a movie out of the commonplace run, not unless the material itself is far from commonplace. The substance of "Limelight" is of a basically maudlin nature. We are all familiar with the "penny-for-an-old-guy" character that Chaplin plays, the down-and-outer of the music-hall stage (substitute the Palace in New York and you see at once the parallel to a routine M-G-M musical) perennially trying for **the comeback. Chaplin does bring more life to this old fellow than one would think possible, and for this he deserves all compliments. And Claire Bloom, another of his waifs, is appealing as the girl who couldn't bring her legs to dance because she had learned that her ballet lessons were paid for by her sister's prostitution.** Her psychosomatic condition is remarkably clear to the music-hall artist of 1914, and he is able to explain it to her (and also to achieve one of the speediest psycho-analyses on record) in the popular terms of today, but Mr. Chaplin banks too much on our powers of suspension of disbelief.

This is not to say that he is not convincing in a good many of the sequences. He is, indeed, when he wants to show us how an individual may attain to a state of dignity in spite of his adverse circumstances. Here the sentimentality washes away for a time. But back it comes near the end when we are suddenly made aware that the old fellow has a fatal heart condition; he dies on a stretcher in the wings while the girl he has rescued (and who loves him with an incandescent idealism) dances on in the bright lights of her stardom.

There will be some heavy theorizing for a long time to come to account for the strange mixture that is "Limelight". If it fails as a movie, it leads at the same time to numberless speculations on these new facets of Chaplin's personality. "Limelight" is a movie that falters and halts, that rises to superb moments and descends to banalities. How does one assess it? For the moment it is Chaplin in his present phase, with less to say than he had before, and with less assurance in the saying of it.

Champion Of The Press

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 1)

of Sir C.P.'s contacts with the Press. In 1942, he was Information and Broadcasting Member of the Government of India for seventeen days! It is not common knowledge as to why he resigned within such a meagre short period. It was on an issue affecting the freedom of the Press. That iron-minded Civilian Sir Reginald Maxwell, as Home Member, wanted the "Hindustan Times" to be subjected to a process of censorship and Sir C.P. thought that was usurping the powers that were vested in the latter's portfolio. But, that most-wooden among all the viceroys of India—Lord Linlinthgow—took sides with Maxwell! The result was Sir C.P. resigned. All honour to him for the courage with which he stuck to his guns, in the matter.

●

He is one of those who had been close to newspapermen in this country all through. His door was always open to them, he never refused meeting any. Writers critical of him used to get invited by him, so that they could see for themselves what he actually did. Meeting them was his special pleasure, and to each of them, he asked questions about the working of the Press.

Such a man is an asset to the Press Commission.

CHESS

STYLE OF GRANDMASTER ALEKHINE

EVERY chess player at some time or other in his game obtains an advantage in the position, the advantage may be slight or visible but to grasp it and start the attack is a very hard thing.

Alekhine watched out for these advantages or forced them even at a risk to his game. But this attacking skill—a very illusive thing—is difficult to judge. How is to to be judged in Alekhine's case—by his technical ability. His charming combinations and brilliant sacrifices still make him the greatest attacking player of all times.

A slight advantage and Alekhine will go on keeping it—move to move the advantage always continues. The more favourable move must be chosen. Like a jigsaw puzzle he steers through by the shortest paths without missing a patch.

To quote Spielman on Alekhine's combinative skill and genius for preparing and construction of a position long before the combinations or mating attacks start. "I can comprehend Alekhines combinations well enough; but where he gets his attacking chances from and how he infuses such life into the very opening—that is beyond me. Give me the positions he obtains, and I should seldom falter. Yet I continually get drawn games even out of the Kings Gambit."

Irregular Queen's Pawn

WHITE:—Dr. A. Alekhine.
BLACK: H. Wolf.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-QB4; 3. P-B4, BP x P; 4. P x P, Kt-KB3; 5. Kt x P, P-QR3; 6. P-K4, Kt x KP; 7. Q-R4 ch, B-Q2; 8. Q-Kt3, Kt-B4; 9. Q-K3, P-KKt3; Kt-KB3, Q-B2; 11 Q-B3, R-Kt1; 12 B-K3, P-Kt3; 13. QKt-Q2, B-Kt2; 14. B-Q4, B x B; 15. Q x B, B-Kt4; 16. B x B ch., P x B; 17. Castles, R-R5; 18. P-QKt4, Q-Q1; 19. P-QR3, QKt-Q2; 20. KR-K1, K-B1; 21. P-Q6, Kt-K3; 22. R x Kt, P x R; 23 Kt-Kt-5, Q-Kt1; 24. Kt x KPch., K-B2; 25. Kt-Kt5 ch., K-B1; 26. Q-Q5, R-Kt2; 27. Kt-K6 ch., K-Kt1; 28. Kt x R dis. ch., K x Kt; 29. P x P, Kt-B3. 30. Q x P, R-R2; 31. R-K1, Q-Q3; 32. P-K8 (Kt) ch., Kt x Kt; 33. Q x Kt, Q x Kt; 34. Q-K5 ch., K-B2; 35. P-KR4, R x P; 36. Q-K8 ch., K-Kt2; 37. R-K7 ch., K-R3; 38. Q-KB8 ch., K-R4; 39. R-K5 ch., K-Kt5; 40. R-Kt5 ch. Black Resigns.

The following game was played in the Rio de Janeiro tournament:

Sicilian Defence

WHITE:—Trifunovic.
BLACK:—Bolbochan.

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. P-KKt3 (*1), P-Q4; 3. P x P Q x P; 4. Kt-KB3, B-Kt5; 5. B-Kt2, Q-K3 ch., 6. K-B1 (*2) B-R6; 7. Kt-B3, Kt-QB3; 8. P-Q3, Kt-B3; 9. B-K3, P-QKt3; 10. Kt-KKt5, B x B ch.; 11. K x B, Q-Q2; 12. Q-B3, P-K3 (*3); 13. P-Q4, P x P; 14. B x P, B-K2; 15. KR-Q1, Q-Kt2 (*4); 16. QKt-K4, Kt-Q1 (*5); 17. B x Kt, P x B; 18. KtxP ch. (*6) Black Resigns.

(*1) Unusual and inferior to Kt-KB3.

(*2) Forced as Black gets the advantage after 6. Q-K2, QxQ ch.; 7. K x Q, Kt-QB3;

(*3) In his anxiety to get castled, Black commits an inaccuracy that gets him into great difficulties. Correct was 12....., R-Q1 preventing White's next move.

(*4) Better was 15....., QB1; where however White can retain an advantage by 16. B x Kt, P x B; 17. KKt-K4, P-B4; 18. Kt-Q6 ch., B x Kt; 19. R x B, Kt-K2; 20. QR-Q1.

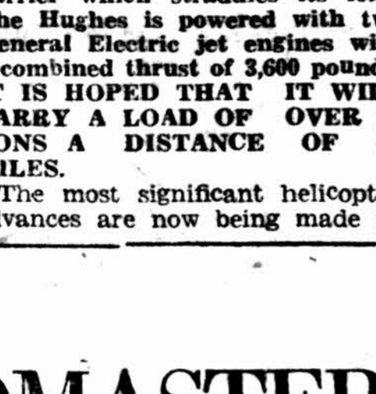
(*5) He has no saving move. If 16....., Kt x B; 17. Kt x Kt ch., win the Queen and just as bad is 16....., Kt x Kt; 17. Q x P ch., K-Q2; 18. B-K5 dis. ch., K-B1; 19. Q x P ch.

(*6) Since he loses the Queen after 18....., B x Kt; 19. R x Kt ch.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Bhalji's Chess Corner

PROBLEM NO. 14
BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves solution next week.

Problem No. 13. Key move—B-B8.

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A Puranic Episode With A Moral

VYAS PUTS HIS THESIS TO TEST

By P. M. PATHAK

SAGE VYAS laid down his quill and heaved a sigh of relief, mingled with satisfaction. Had he not just finished his important work on ethics second only in importance to the monumental Manusmriti?

Formerly, when he was conducting an Ashrama (residential school) he had a number of disciples, some of whom had now attained the rank of Maharshis. But lately, the sage had given up his regular profession of teaching and was immersed in the Herculean task of writing outstanding Granthas. One of his greatest—Mahabharat—he had finished sometime ago.

He was thinking of writing a simple, but none the less important book on building up of character for the guidance of posterity and soon he began to compile a code of ethics, which he had just finished.

A tew days passed since the completion of the book. It was the general rule of the sage to have his original manuscript, read through and commented upon, by one of his gifted disciples before being handed out to copywriters. He was thinking to whom he should entrust this task, when one day Maharshi Jaimini, one of his oldest, most learned and most revered disciples entered his hut.

"I bow to you, O, great one," said Jaimini humbly touching the sage's feet. "I was passing along this neighbourhood and I came here to offer you my obeisance. "May thou live long and thy Tapas (self-purification) increase," blessed the sage putting his hand over Jaimini's head and inquired about his health. "My son," continued Vyas, giving the manuscript to Jaimini, "I have compiled a small book on general behaviour for the guidance of mankind. Wilt thou look it over, correct any mistakes and offer some suggestions?"

"Guru, (O Preceptor), I feel honoured and at the same time overwhelmed. I am sure I shall be benefited by reading it." So saying Jaimini folded the manuscript in a piece of Valkala (a kind of cloth) and took his leave.

●

A solar eclipse was due soon and the sacred river Ganga was humming with the multitude of voices crying "Jay Gange," "Jay Gange."

Nearly all the great Rishis of Aryavarta (India) had gathered in Varanashi (Benares) on the occasion of the eclipse due to occur the next day. There was a special significance attached to it because it was to be an annular one.

The day of the eclipse dawned beautifully. Nobody could imagine looking at the morning sun that within next few hours the sun would be swallowed up by Rahu (a demon). The astronomers had calculated the exact time of the phenomenon. So the people were waiting for the rare occasion.

Many prominent Rishis were present on the occasion, including sage Vyas. After taking the final bath in the Ganga, and offering Arghyas (ablutions) to the sun with appropriate Mantras, he slowly walked over to his hut when somebody touched his feet. Looking down whom he should see but Jaimini!

"Rise, my son. May all thy wishes be fulfilled," blessed the sage his former disciple. "So, thou hast come here—" "Yes Bhagvan, I have come here with dual purpose," replied Jaimini humbly. "Not only for a dip in the holy river but also to have some discussion with you about your book on ethics. I guessed you would be here also."

"Oh, certainly, my vatsa (pupil). Hast thou read it thoroughly?" So saying the sage entered his hut and sat upon a tiger's skin beckoning his disciple to sit on another one.

"What dost thou think about the book?" continued sage Vyas, "Do all my reasonings therein agree with thine?"

Jaimini did not reply at once. He was rather hesitating to speak out his mind. The sage understood this. "Speak out, my dear son, I see that thou hast some doubt about some of my thoughts mentioned in the Grantha (book)."

"Pardon me, O great one! But I differ with one of your statements." So saying Jaimini opened the manuscript taking out one loose leaf. "May I read aloud the particular passage which is rather unacceptable to me?"

"Do so," smiled the sage.

And Jaimini read in his pleasant voice:

'No male should be alone with a woman. Even with his wife he should stay alone with her only if both of them desire a child. He should never keep company with a woman without a third person nearby.'

Having finished reading this passage Jaimini looked up and gazed expectantly towards Vyas.

"Yes, Jaimini?" asked Vyas rather anxiously. "Why dost thou differ from that simple paragraph which warns every human being from the possibility of committing a great sin?"

"Guruji, pardon me. It is true that a common man is apt to lose his sense in the presence of a woman but not learned men like you and me and other great Rishis who have mastered their senses."

"My son, the statement is for ever male. It is not only for a common man, not only for a Rishi like you and me, but also for Brahmarshis, the greatest of all Rishis. I repeat that no male human should keep company with a lone female even for a moment," emphasised the sage gravely.

But Jaimini was still unsatisfied. "Of course, Bhagvan, if you insist I cannot object. But I think you are rather hard on Maharshis. Surely they are above the common lot!"

●

Vyas took the much discussed leaf in his hand and was immersed in deep thought with closed eyes for a while. Perhaps thought Jaimini, the Guru was thinking over the pupil's objection!

"Alright, my son," slowly Vyas opened his eyes and spoke. "I do not want to erase this paragraph, but I am drawing a circle around it, so that the copy writers may omit to copy it and may leave blank space for reviser writing on this subject."

But Jaimini's countenance was still clouded. He wanted to take off the whole passage from the book, or at least add some such words to the effect that those who have attained the highest rank by Tapas (self-purification) and meditation may stay with a lone woman because they have mastered their senses. And he strongly asserted his viewpoint to Vyas.

The sage clearly saw that Jaimini was adamant. He did not want to enforce his views upon anybody, least of all on his pupils. So he said, "Dear Vatsa, let us postpone this subject for a while. We shall see each other next year at the time of great meeting of Rishis at the Ashram of Maharshi Bhrigu on th banks of the sacred Narmada. If during the period thou hast not changed thy views on this subject, I shall add some suitable words as thou sayest."

Jaimini was pleased to have gained his point and took his leave, making customary salutations to his Guru.

●

The rainy season had set in in right earnest. Everywhere there was rain, rain and nothing but rain. Winds were howling violently tearing off trees from the roots. Thunder and lightning were threatening a deluge.

Everybody was in his residence. The beasts were in their lairs, birds in nests, insects deep underground, humans in their houses. A lone hut in the middle of a forest was occupied by its dweller Jaimini. He had a lighted fire in front of him and was seated in the posture of Padmasan (cross legged with sole upwards), deep in meditation. He was in tune with the Divine Power at this moment, being apparently oblivious of the rainstorm.

Suddenly his meditation was disturbed by a loud knock at the door and he heard a plaintive voice.

"Please open the door for a tired wet person." A weak seemingly feminine voice was heard during a momentary lull of the stormy elements.

Jaimini was rather annoyed by this disturbance in his Dhyan (meditation), but he rose and opened the door. Outside, he saw a fully drenched, shivering maiden. "Please let me in," she wailed.

Jaimini could not refuse her. "Come in and sit near the fire." So saying he closed the door after the maiden had entered the hut.

A beautiful coy girl of some eighteen summers was standing near the fire. Her soaked clothes were made of a very fine texture. She had valuable ornaments upon her. Evidently she belonged to a very superior class of society.

"Who are you? And how came you here in such a storm when not even an animal dares wander about?" inquired Jaimini.

"Rishiji," replied the maiden her teeth still chattering due to the cold, "I am a daughter of the neighbouring king to whom this forest belongs. I had been for a walk with my attendants when the storm broke upon us suddenly. All of us were separated. Wandering helplessly I came upon this hut."

Jaimini did not like this girl's intrusion, but after all he could not turn her out in such frightful weather, he thought! He added more wood in the fire which leapt up in flames.

"Dry your clothes," he advised the girl. "You cannot be warm with these wet clothes on!"

"How can I, without taking these off?" she queried bashfully.

Jaimini was rather non-plussed. He had no clothes suitable for a woman. Besides, he was now talking face to face with a handsome young girl whose outlines were plainly visible through her fine wet clothes. As a Rishi he did not like this position, but he was helpless. "I will give you some Valkalas which you may put on and dry your clothes." So saying he gave her a piece of a Valkala which was barely sufficient to cover the girl's body. She somehow managed to wrap it round her body and sat down near the fire, spreading out her clothes nearby.

●

Jaimini was beginning to find out that it was pleasant to look at a young girl and talk with her. But after a while he took off his eyes from her, muttering "Shiva, Shiva" (O God, O God)!

"Rishiji, I am hungry," the girl looked at him bewitchingly and spoke.

"Oh, forgive me. I was forgetting my duties as a host," So saying Jaimini brought some fruits from a basket and offered them to the maiden.

"Won't you have also?" she implored.

"Why, yes." Said Jaimini and sat beside her to partake of the refreshment.

Now, the maid began to eat and talk at the same time. The Rishi could not resist the temptation of enjoying the musical silvery voice which pleased his ears. During the conversation the maid was trying hard to keep the Valkala from slipping off her body but could only partially succeed.

Jaimini's senses were becoming intoxicated. He was finding it very pleasant to allow his senses to take care of themselves. Let them play for a while, thought he! He could pull them up at the right moment.

"Oh Rishiji, I am again feeling cold."

At this moment the maiden looked so ravishingly tempting that poor Jaimini completely lost his senses.

"Well, here is the warmth which no cold could damp." So saying he closed his eyes, encircled both his arms around the maiden, and was on the point of impressing a hot kiss on her lips, but widely opened his eyes again when his lips came in contact with—not fresh dewy lips, but thorny hard hairs of mustaches and beard!

He jerked his eyes open to find—not a beautiful coy maiden—but sage Vyas on his lap smiling benignly.

Jaimini was thunderstruck! Was he dreaming? or was the girl a dream? Slowly he realised the situation and was terribly ashamed, wishing that the earth would swallow him.

●

Vyas rose slowly from the lap of his disciple and stood un in front of Jaimini who for the first time in his life forgot to make obeisance to his Guru.

After a couple of minutes of breathless silence he found his voice.

"A thousand pardons" he said hoarsely.

"Well my son replied Vyas serenely. "There is nothing to pardon, because thou hast not committed any fault. But dost thou realise what would have happened hadst thou succumbed to the temptation?"

Poor Jaimini could not find his tongue.

Vyas continued. "Hast thou grapsed the significance of the occurrence? Is it not true that a man whoever he may be should not stay alone with a woman?"

Jaimini at once saw the point, and fell at the feet of the master washing them with tears.

"Forgive me Guruji. You are right as always you are. I had lost my senses and committed a great sin".

"Thou hast not, my son. The girl was nobody but myself. I had taken up that form merely to convince thee about the advice in that book of mine of which you were sceptical", explained Vyas. "Dost thou wish that passage to be erased?"

"No, no, Guruji", cried out Jaimini," the advice must stay. You have convinced me by teaching me a lesson."

THE FATEFUL GLANCE

Shakuntala turning back to steal a last glance at Dushyant, asking Priyamwada and Anasooya to go ahead. This fatal glance led to all the trouble that followed. The above painting was one of the highlights in the exhibition of Shrimati's pictures recently held in Madras.

SOME DEFINITIONS

LOS ANGELES: An induction centre for Reno.
—Milton Berle.

WAVES: Sailors who go down to the sea in slips.
—Bob Hope

MODERN HOME: One where everything is controlled by switches except the children.
—Dave Garroway

MISTRESS: Exactly like a wife, except she doesn't have to do the dishes.
—Abe Burrows

CALIFORNIA: Only place in the world where you can fall asleep under a rosebush in full bloom and freeze to death before morning.
—Joe Frisco

GOURMET: A fellow who, if he were on a breadline, would demand buttered toast.
—Morton Downey

HOLLYWOOD: A place where as soon as a man can afford a Ford, he buys a Cadillac.
—Gene Nelson

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